Truth is always triumphant.

A

GUIDE TO SHRI Badri - Kedar Yatra.

(With full description of Yamnotri, Gangotri, Kedarnath, Badrinath and Satyapath.)

PUBLISHED BY

Mani Ram Kali Kamli Wala,
ministrator, Kshetra Baba Kali Kamli Wala
Ramnath ji, Rikhikesh.

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Late Shree 108 Swami Bishudha Nand ji, Kali Kamli Wala.
(Founder of Kshetra Kali Kamli Wala, Rikhikesh.)

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INTRODUCTION

The practice of visiting sacred places is customary not only among the Hindus but it is prevalent among almost all the principal nations of the world. For example, the Buddhists come from Japan, China and Ceylon to pay their homage to the Bodhi Tree and Niranjani at Gaya (Behar) where Gautam Buddha achieved Nirvan. Again, the Muslims go on their pilgrimage to Macca and Medina with great enthusiam. Similary, the Jains visit Hastnapur and other places. The Christians, again, used to go to pay their homage to Bethlehem, the birthplace of Jesus.

There is a vast difference between the holy places of Hinduism and those of the other religions. The significance of the places of pilgrimage of other religions is connected with some past occurrence or the other. There are, no doubt, some sacred places of Hinduism, which indicate past occurrences. For

instance, Ayodhya and Muttra are the birth-places of Ram Chandra and Krishna, the great incarnations of God. But Hinduism has many places which have no reference to any past occurrences. They are naturally sacred. In the Uttrakhand, Badrinath is one of such sacred places of the Hindus. It is the most important and famous of the four dhams—Badrinath Jagannath, Rameshwaram and Dwarkapuri. The authors of the Puranas have gone so far as to give it the name of paradise.

This place has been inhabited by Rishis, Maharishis, hermits, noble souls and gods. There exist the romantic valleys, the serpent-like curlings of the rivers, the snowy peaks of the lofty mountains with charming falls and cataracts. All these things are naturally attractive. A person visiting this place is supernaturally animated. The healthy climate removes almost all human diseases. The very sight of this sacred place causes a man to aspire to achieve liberation. According to the Padma Purana, the Rishis explored this place and finding it naturally sacred they resided and practised penance there.

Make up your mind to visit Badrinath and it is certain that by the grace of the Lord you will be enabled to enjoy the sight in your life-time.

When the late Baba Kali Kamli Wala (Swami Vishudhanand) went on the pilgrimage to the Uttrakhand in 1884, the condition of the route to Badrinath, Gangotri and Jamnotri was so bad that even a rich pilgrim could not find any restaurant, and nothing to say of the poor This is why many persons could not derive desired benefit from the pilgrimage to the Uttrakhand.

After his return from the Uttrakhand pilgrimage, Baba Kali Kamli Wala made up his mind to establish an institution at Rikhikesh and remove thereby the difficulties experienced by him while performing the pilgrimage. He was successful in carrying out his scheme, In the very year he established a Kshettra on the right bank of the holy Ganges.

This institution renders immense help to pilgrims every year. The Baba advised reli-

giously-inclined gentlemen to build Dhramshalas and start Sadavarts at several places on the Uttarakhand line.

When the Baba left this world in 1953 V., there were only nine Sadavarts on the Uttrakhand line and the work of the institution was carried on on a small scale on account of scanty funds. He was succeeded by Baba Ram Nath who was his right hand during his life-time. He widened the scope of the activities of the institution and conducted the Kshetra affairs very intelligently and diligently.

Baba Ramnath advanced money to shopkeepers and got many shops opened on the Yatra line and 48 Sadavarts were started byh is untired energy. There are 57 Sadavarts, 12 Aushadhalayas, 65 Dharmshalas, 42 Pyaoos (प्याऊ), 5 Goshalas, 3 Pathshalas, one Ayurvedic College with one Ayurvedic laboratory and one Seva Samiti under the control of the institution at this time.

Baba Ramnath died in 1926 A.D. and he was succeeded by Baba Mani Ram, present manager of the institution of 'Baba Kali Kamli



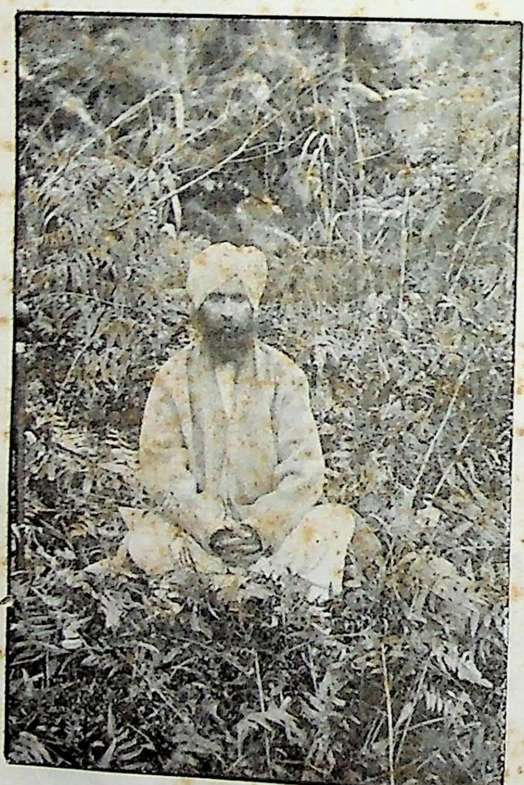
Late Shree 108 Baba Ram Nath, ji, Kali Kamli Wala,
Administrator, Kshetra Kali Kamli Wala, Rikhikesh.

Wala. The work of the Kshetra is carried on very satisfactorily on a larger scale by Baba Mani Ram.

Rikhikesh is the Headquarters of the Institution of Baba Kali Kamli Wala. It controls its sub-Kshhetras, Dhramshalas, Aushdhalayas, Gaoshalas, Pathshalas and Sadavarts established by it on the routes to Badrinath, Kedarnath, Yamnotri, Gangotri and several other holy places.

Gentlemen desirous of building a Dhramshala, opening an Aushadhalaya, and starting Pyaoos and Sadavarts, through the agency of the Kshhetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala, are requested to correspond with or see personally the manager of the institution.

Head Office:	Baba Mani Ram Kali Kamli Wala,
P.O Rikhikesh,	Manager, Kshhetra, Baba
(Dehra Dun.)	Kali Kamli Wala.



Baba Mani Ram ji, Kali Kamli Wala,
Present Principal Administrator, Kshetra
Baba Kali Kamli Wala, Rikhikesh.

Shri Badri-Kedar Yatra.

These days, the pilgrimage to Badrinath and Kedarnath is not so difficult as it was fifty years back. Many facilities have been created by the Government and the Tehri Durbar. During the days of the pilgrimage the Government keep an adequate Police staff, appoint Health Officers, Doctors and Sanitary Inspectors to look after the convenience of pilgrims and sanitation. Roads have been constructed and Inspection Bungalows have been built.

The Kshhetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala, Rikhikesh has built Dharmashalas, opened Pyaoos and Aushadhalayas and started Sada-varts which are open to all pilgrims at all important places.

Again, there are chattis (halting places) maintained by the Village-Banias. The owners of these chattis keep a sufficient stock of cooking utensils. But their services are at the disposal of those who purchase victuals from their shops. There exist also Dharmashalas and

houses of the priests at all important places.

There are Inspection Bungalows at every ten miles, Gentlemen desirous of staying there should get permission from the District Engineer, Pauri, (Garhwal) or from the Tehri Durbar Narendranagar (Via-Rikhikesh) as the case may be.

ADVICE TO PILGRIMS.

Sanyama—Be non-violent; be truthful, do not commit theft; observe celibacy; do not have dinner from anybody; do not use a bedstead or the bedding of any man; and have food prepared by yourself as far as possible. Your food must be pure. Keep fast on the first night of your arrival at a sacred place. Have your food after you have performed the ceremonies prescribed for the particular Tirtha.

Niyama—Live pure and calm; repeat the name of God or worship the Almighty in some form or the other; have implicit faith in the image of God Get up early in the

morning and after attending nature's call perform Sandhya or some Tirtha-ceremonies, if possible.

Tirtha-Ceremonies—If you wish to perform the Tirtha-ceremonies, you should approach a learned priest of the sacred place. Perform Pind-dan (presentation of obsequial cakes) and Tarpan Shradha (a libation of water to the names of deceased ancestors) Afterwards, feed cows, Brahmans students and hermits Pay your homage to and receive benediction from them. Do not incur the displeasure of anyone and speak gently for Tulsidas, the author of the Hindi Ramayan has said :—

'तुलसी' या संसार में, सबसे मिलिये धाय ।
को जाने किस रूप में, नारायण मिल जाय ॥
प्रातहि उठिके नित्य नित, करिये प्रभु को ध्यान ।
जाते जग में होय सुख, अरु उपजे सत ज्ञान ॥

Tulsi ya sansar men, sab se miliye dhaye.
Ko jane kis rup men, Narayan mil jaye.
Pratahi uthike nitya-nit, kariye Prabhu ko dhyan.

Ja'e jag men hoya sukh, aru upje sat gyan.

According to Tulsi, we should welcome all because no one knows in what form God may appear to us

Always get up early in the morning and think of God so that you may be happy in the world and get honest intelligence

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PRECAUTIONS.

Pilgrims are generally affected by every day change of climate. They are, therefore, requested to be mindful of the following :-

1. *Water*.—Use spring-water for drinking purposes as far as possible. It is better in every respect than that of a river. The Ganges water may be used wherever it is available. But it should not be used at once. A pot filled with the water of the Ganges should remain untouched at least for twenty minutes so that the grains of sand may settle at the bottom of the pot. Excessive drinking of water is harmful.

2. *Food*—You should be very careful about your food. It must be pure and simple. Things like Puris, sweets etc. should be avoided for they produce constipation.

3. *Fruits*—Green and rotten fruits should not be taken. They will tell upon your health.

4. *Bath*—You should have your bath early in the morning before you set on your journey. Bath in the state of perspiration is injurious.

5. *Diseases*—Pilgrims who do not pay proper attention to their food and drink, generally suffer from constipation, head-ache simple dysentry, blood dysentry, cholera, fever, colic pains, stomach-ache, etc.

6. *Medicines*—You should take some patent medicines with you. If you feel no necessity of using them, you may benefit poor pilgrims thereby.

7. *Breakfast*—You should have your breakfast before you set out. Drinking of water on empty stomach is harmful.

8. *Excessive drinking of water*—You should avoid excessive drinking of water while you are walking.

9. *Shoes*—Shoes are absolutely necessary. But they must be light and strong for hard and heavy shoes cause blisters.

——:o:——

Necessary Suggestions.

1. You should be careful about your money and things for pick-pockets and thieves often accompany pilgrims from the very beginning of the pilgrimage.

2. You should be mindful of a peculiar kind of flies at Kedarnath. The sting of these flies produces itching sensation which often results in sores and pimples. Tincture or Amritdhara should be applied to the sores and pimples.

3. You should not take from and return dirty utensils to shop-keepers or managers of Dharmashalas as the case may be.

——o——

General Information.

Clothing—For the purposes of bedding, covering and wearing, woollen clothing is necessary. There are Dharmashalas of the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala at important places where blankets are supplied to needy pilgrims for the purposes of bedding and covering. They should return the blankets to the Kshetra authorities on their return from the pilgrimage. Clothing is supplied to pilgrims who stay at the Dharmashalas of the Kshhetra of Kali Kamli Wala at Kedarnath.

Expenses—Expenses of pilgrims may differ according to the standard of living. A rich man may spend as much as he requires. But ordinarily the daily cost of diet for one person is -/10/- to -/12/- As. The coolies charge from Re 1/- to 1/4/ for one day. In addition to the daily wages they charge two pice per day for chabaina (parched grain). At every sacared place, a pilgrim has to supply Khichari (pulse and rice mixed or boiled together) to his cooly. If a pilgrim stops at a place on

his own accord, he shall have to pay the coolies the cost of their diets for the day. If he does not wish to proceed for two or three days, he shall have to pay to the coolies extra wages as detention allowance.

The hire of a mountain horse is Rs. 2/-/- per day. But ordinarily mountain horses are not available everywhere. The coolies keep their own *Kandis* and *Jhampans*. But a pilgrim has to purchase a Dandi for himself.

The Kandi is carried by one cooly It is not comfortable. A Dandi as well as a Jhampan is carried by four coolies Both of them are very comfortable. A pilgrim should engage five coolies instead of four so that he may perform his pilgrimage with comfort and ease

The fare of a Dandi from Rikhikesh (via Kedar) to Melchaunri or Shrinagar for a return journey is about Rs. 25/- to Rs.175/ as the case may be. For further journey from Melchaunri or Shrinagar to Rikhikesh other coolies have to be engaged. The rest of the journey takes three

days or so. A return journey to Gangotri, Yamnotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath beginning from Melchaunri or Shrinagar costs about Rs. 300/-. or more or less as the case may be.

A poor man, however, can perform his pilgrimage to Badrinath and Kedarnath with his ordinary clothing and a sum of Rs. 25/-. on foot.

Conveyance—Kandis, Dandis, Jhampans and ponies can be hired at Muni-Ki-Reti (Rikhikesh) at the Cooly Agency controlled by the Tehri Durbar. There are Tandails who are fully acquainted with coolies. Coolies are engaged through the Tandails and are registered by the Registering clerks. The Cooly Registration Offices exist at Muni-Ki-Reti, Devaprayag, Rudraprayag and Bhatwari.

Pilgrims should not deal with the coolies directly. They should get them registered at the Registration Office. Un-registered coolies should not be trusted One cooly cannot carry more than thirty seers easily.

Pilgrims should not travel more than

10-15 miles per day. They should not travel after 10 A. M. and before 3 P. M,

Articles to be carried—Pilgrims should not carry victuals with them because they can be had at all chattis (halting places). They should carry fruits. sugar-candy, cardamum and materials for sauce, such as tamarind and seeds of pomegranates,

For the purposes of bedding and covering one dari (carpet), two blankets and two chadars are ordinarily sufficient. Two sets of woollen and cotton shirts are necessary. One umbrella, one lantern, one hill-stick and ordinary cooking utensils are equally necessary.

Rates of Provisions It is very difficult to say anything about the rates of provisions at different halting places as there is always a great fluctuation. Generally, Arhar-pulse and good rice sell dear for provisions are carried to Badrinath at the rate of Rs. 20/- per maund.

The time of the opening of the doors.

The time of the opening of the doors of the temple of Shri Badrinath is between the 25th Pravishtha and the 30th Pravishtha of Vaishakha that is, by the middle of the mouth of May.

The doors of thr temple of Shri Kedarnath are opened before the 18th Pravishtha of Vaishakha. The Pats of Yamnotri and Gangotri are opened before the 15th Pravishtha of Vaishakha.

Starting time for the pilgrimage.

(From Rikhikesh)

(*a*) The time for the Badrinath Yatra (Via Yamnotri, Gangotri and Kedarnath is from the 15th of April to the end of July.

(*b*) The time for the Badri-Kedar Yatra is from the 15th of April to the end of September.

(*c*) The time only for the Badrinath Yatra is from the 25th of April to the 15th of October.

Distance of different places.

From Rikhikesh direct to Badrinath (Via-
Devaprayag) 168 Miles.
" " Kedarnath " 134 Miles.
" " Gangotri " 178 Miles.
" " Yamnotri " 151 Miles.
From Yamnotri " Gangotri " 98½ Miles.
For Gangotri to Kedarnath " 120 Miles.
From Kedarnath " Badrinath " 101 Miles.
From Badrinath returning to
Ramnagar Railway Station 164 Miles.

Whole pilgrimage.

The return journey from Rikhikesh to Badrinath Via Yamnotri, Gangotri, and Kedarnath covers a distance of 655 Miles.

The return journey from Rikhikesh to Badrinath Via Kedarnath covers a distance of 403 miles.

The return journey from Rikhikesh to Badrinath covers a distance of 336 miles.

If you walk 10-15 miles per day, you may

estimate the duration of the pilgrimage you intend to perform.

Pilgrimage by Motor.

From Rikhikesh to Devapryag—44 miles.

A motor road constructed by the Tehri Durbar for the convenience of pilgrims runs from Rikhikesh to Devaprayag from the 1st of April, 1935. Now pilgrims can travel by motor up to Devaprayag, and visiting Yamnotri, Gangotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath can return to Devaprayag, and from there they can come back direct to Rikhikesh.

The motor road passes through Brahmapuri, Shivapuri, Vasishtha-Gupha. Galava-Ashrama, Atri-Ashram. Shringi-Ashram, Kaundinya-Ashrama, Dashrathchal and many other important sacred places. The road has enabled pilgrims to perform this pilgrimage along the right bank of the holy Ganges.

In order to avoid accidents, motors leave for Devaprayag only once e day in the morning. They are run by experienced drivers.

A telephone line links up all the important places with Muni-Ki-Reti (Rikhikesh) and Devaprayag, which has added to the convenience of pilgrims.

Pilgrimage by Aeroplane.

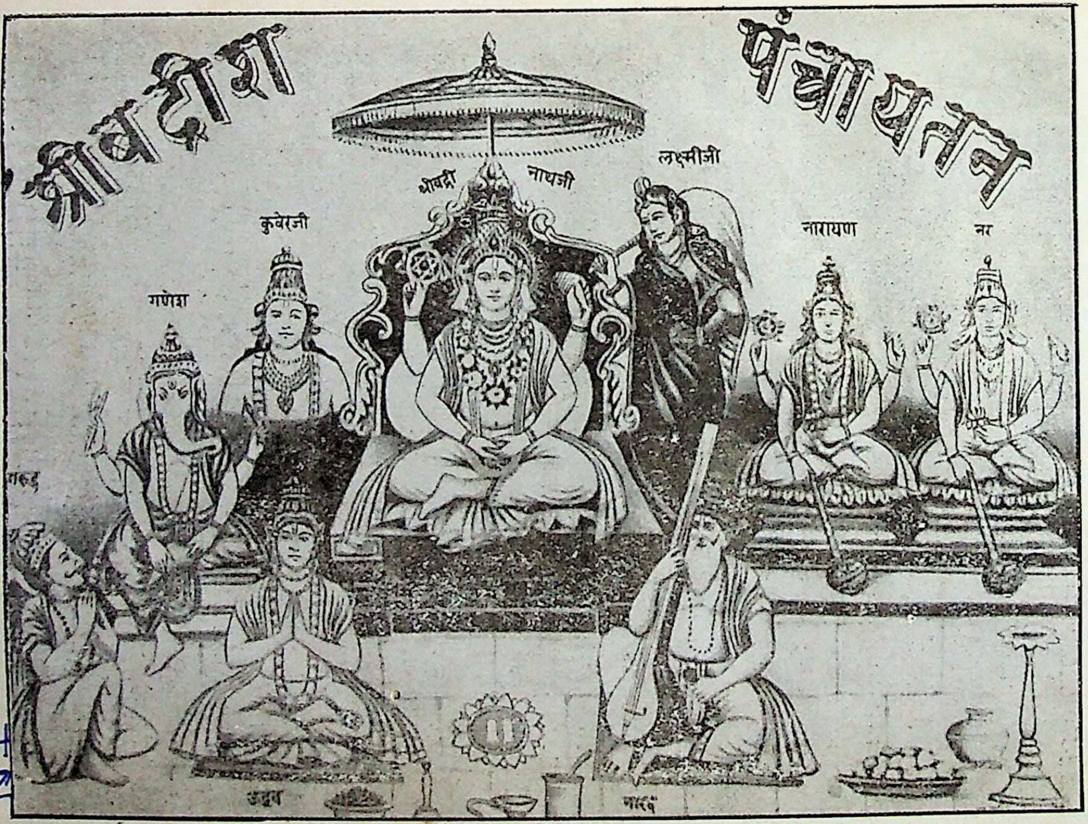
"The Himalaya Air Transport and Survey Ltd." opened an air way from Hardwar to Badrinath, and added much to the facilities of rich pilgrims. Some pilgrims flew upto Goucher and Agastmuni last year. They had to perform the rest of the pilgrimage by means of Dandis or on foot. Pilgrims going to Badrinath via Kedarnath were enabled to finish six days' journey in a few hours upto Agastmuni, and they who wished to go direct to Badrinath, were able to perform six days' travel in a few hours upto Goucher. But they were deprived of the darshan of the sacred places like Devaprayag etc.

OM

TRUTH IS ALWAYS TRIUMPHANT.

॥ श्री बद्रीनाथ-स्तुति ॥

पवन मन्द सुगन्ध शीतल,
हेम-मन्दिर शोभितम् ।



Shre Badresh Panchayatan.

निकट गङ्गा बहत निर्मल,
श्री बद्रिनाथ विश्वम्भरम् ॥१॥

शेष सुमिरन करत निशिदिन,
धरत ध्यान महेश्वरम् ।
श्री वेद ब्रह्मा करत स्तुति,
श्री बद्रिनाथ विश्वम्भरम् ॥२॥

शक्ति गौरी गणेश शारद,
नारद मुनि उच्चारणम् ।
योग ध्यान अपार लीला,
श्री बद्रिनाथ विश्वम्भरम् ॥३॥

इन्द्र चन्द्र कुबेर दिनकर,
धूप दीप प्रकाशितम् ।
सिद्ध मुनिजन करत जय-जय,
श्री बद्रीनाथ विश्वम्भरम् ॥४॥

यक्ष किन्नर करत कौतुक,
ज्ञान गंधर्व प्रकाशितम् ।

श्री लक्ष्मी कमला चंवर डोले,
श्री बदरिनाथ विश्वम्भरम् ॥५॥

Shri Badrinath's Prayer.

1. Pavan mand sugandh sheetal hem-mandir shobhitam,
   Nikat Ganga bahat nirmal, Shri Badrinath Vishwambharam.
2. Shesh sumiran karat nishidin, dharat dhyan Maheshwaram,
   Shri Ved Brahma karat stuti Shri Badrinath Vishwambharam.
3. Shakti Gauri Ganesh Sharad, Naradmuni uchcharanam,
   Yog dhyani apar lila, Shri Badrinath Vishwambharm.
4. Indra Chandra Kuber Dinkar, dhup deep prakashitam,
   Sidh munijan karat jai jai. Shri Badrinath Vishwambharam.

5. Yaksha Kinnar karat kautuk gyan gandharva prakashitam,
Shri Lakshmi Kamla Chanvar dole, Shri Badrinath Vishwambharam.

बदरी-बद्रीत्येव विशालेत्यपि यो वदेत् ।
तस्य विघ्ना विनश्यन्ति सफलास्तु मनोरथाः॥

A person's obstacles and difficulties shall be destroyed and his desires shall be fruitful, if he utters only 'Badri-Badri' or even the word 'Vishal'.

OM

Truth is always triumphant.

(Special description and the significance of Maya kshetra,Kedarkhand,Badrikashrma etc.)

Different Names of Hardwar :—

Gangadwar, Haridwar, Mayakshetra, and Swargdwar. Swargdwar extends from Jwalapur to Rikhikesh.

गङ्गाद्वारोत्तरं विप्र स्वर्गभूमिः स्मृता बुधैः ।
अन्यत्र पृथिवी प्रोक्ता गङ्गाद्वारोत्तरं विना ॥

O Brahman, the ground lying on the north of Hardwar is known to the wise as the paradise-ground. Apart from this, the ground is called the earth elsewhere.

(Kedarkhann, chapter 106, Verse 4.)

इदमेव महाभाग स्वर्गद्वारं स्मृतं बुधैः ॥५॥

O great one, this is also called the gateway to heaven by the wise.

त्रिषु स्थानेषु ये मर्त्या निवसन्ति महामुने ।
गङ्गाद्वारे तथा काश्यां गङ्गासागरसंगमे ।
न तेषां पुनरावृत्तिः कल्पकोटिशतैरपि ॥१२॥

O great sage, they who inhabit three places—Hardwar, Kashi and the confluence of the Ganges and the ocean—get rid of transmigration for ever.

(Kedarkhand-Chapter 10.)

धन्यानां पुरुषाणां हि गङ्गाद्वारस्य दर्शनम् ।

विशेषतस्तु मेषार्क-संक्रमेऽतीव पुण्यदम् ॥१३॥

It is true that fortunate persons have the darshan of Hardwar and particularly on the occasion of the Sankranti of Mekh.

तत्रापि कुम्भराशिस्थे वाक्पतौ सुरवन्दिते ।
अयने विषुवे चैव संक्रान्तौ चन्द्रसूर्ययोः ॥१४॥
ग्रहणे वा व्यतीपाते पूर्णिमायां महामुने !
सोमवारान्वितायां वा यस्यां कस्यामथापिवा ॥१५॥
अमायां च तथा माघे वैशाखे कार्तिकेऽपि वा ॥
तिस्त्रः कोटयोऽर्द्धकोटीच तीर्थानां मुनिसत्तम ॥
भजन्ते सन्निधिं तत्र स्नातः सर्वत्र जायते ॥१६॥

O great sage, Tirthas three crores and a half in number reside at Hardwar when Brahaspati respected by goods is in the Kumbha Rashi on the occasion of the Mekh-Sankranti, on the Sankrantis of Makar and Karka, at the time of lunar and solar eclipses, on Purnima, on Somvati or any other Amavasya, and in the months of Magha, Vaishakha and Kartika. A person, therefore, gets reward of bathing

at all the tirthas if he bathes in the Ganges on the said occasions.

ततोऽपि क्रोशमात्रे हि वीरभद्रतपस्थलम् ।
लक्षवर्षसहस्राणि ततप परमं तपः ॥८॥
गणेश्वरं महादेवो वीरभद्राय संददौ ।

Then, there exists the place of penance of Virbhadra on the north of Gangadwar at a distance of about two miles. He practised hard penance there for hundreds of lacs of years, and consequently Mahadeva made him lord of his ganas.

(Kedarkhand Chapter 108, Versr 8.)

वीरभद्रेश्वराद्देवात् पश्चिमे योजनार्द्धके ।
शालिहोत्रेश्वरो देवो महादेवो वरप्रदः ॥३६॥

Shalihotra Mahadeva who grants boons (to his devotees) exists on the western side of Virbhadra Mahadeva at a distance of about one mile.

(Kedarkhand Chapter 165, Verse 39.)

शालिहोत्रो मुनिर्यत्र शिवसनन्यतमानसः ।

बभूव नियताहारस्तथा वर्षसहस्रकम् ॥४०॥

Shalihotra lived there for one thousand years with his mind fixed on Mahadeva and with regular food.

लेभे विद्या महादेवादष्टादश महामुने ।
शालिहोत्रेश्वरं देवं पूजयित्वा विधानतः ॥४१॥

O great Sage, having worshiped Mahadeva in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Shastras, Shalihotra received eighteen kinds of learning from him.

मूढोऽपि मण्डलाद्याति सर्वविद्यां महामुने ॥४२॥

Great Muni, by the worship of Shalihotra Mahadeva even a fool can get all learning.

तस्मात्पूर्वे क्रोशपादे नदी रम्भाभिधा मता ।
यत्र रम्भा निवसितुं मायापुर्यां सरिद्वपुः ॥४३॥

The river Rambha by name, flows in the eastern direction at a distance of about two furlongs therefrom, where in order to reside in

Mayapuri a fairy named Rambha adopted the body of a river.

जाता पुण्यतमा विप्र सर्वपापप्रणाशिनी ।
रम्भाकुण्डं च गङ्गायां संगमे पुण्यदायके ॥५६॥

Brahman, she became the most sacred and destroyer of all sins; and the Rambha-Kund exists at the sacred confluence of the Ganges and the Rambha.

रम्भेश्वरो महादेवस्तत्रैव शिवदायकः ।
ततः परं महाभाग कुब्जाम्रकमिति श्रुतम् ॥५८॥

There exists Rambheshwar Mahadeva at that site. He is a benefactor of mankind. O great one, there is a place named Kubjamrak beyond Rambheshwar Mahadeva.

यत्राम्रे कुब्जरूपेण दृष्टो मुनिभिरच्युतः ।
ततः कुब्जाम्रकं तीर्थं सर्वपापप्रणाशनम् ॥५९॥

The great divine seers saw Vishnu adopting the crooked form in the Kubjamraka. Since that

time this holy place is famous for the destruction of all sins.

सकृद् दृष्ट्वा तु यत्क्षेत्रं परब्रह्मणि लीयते ।

If a person sees this holy place once only, he is absorbed in the Absolute.

सुन्देश्वरीं समारभ्य यावद्धेमवती नदी ।
तावत्कुब्जाम्रकं क्षेत्रं पापिनामपिमुक्तिदम् ॥४॥

The Kubjamrak Kshetra extends from Sundeshwari to the Hemvati river. This grants liberation even to sinners.

(Kedarkhand, Chapter. 118.)

यत्ररैभ्यो महातेजा उग्रे तपसि संस्थितः ।
आम्ररूपं समासाद्य कुब्जरूपस्य माधवः ॥
दर्शयामास भगवान् दर्शनं मुक्तिकारणम् ।

Where a great recluse named Raibhya was busy in practising hard austerity, God showed Himself to the great sage in the crooked form and thus became a means of liberation.

The Description of Kedarkhand.

नन्दापर्वतमारभ्य यावत्काष्ठगिरि र्भवेत् ।
तावत्केदारकं क्षेत्रं शिवमन्दिरमुत्तमम् ॥३०॥
रत्नस्तम्भं समारभ्य मायाक्षेत्रावधि स्मृतम् ।
अतिपुण्यतमं स्थानं हिमालयपदान्तिकम् ॥३१॥

Kedarkhand with the best temple of Shiva extends from Nandamountain to Kashthagiri. The part of the earth extending from Sumeru mountain to Hardwar has been considered very sacred.

धन्याः कलियुगे घोरे ये नरा बदरीं गताः ।
यत्र ब्रह्मादयो देवा हरिभक्तिरताः प्रिये ॥१३॥

"Blessed are the persons who have been to Badrinath in this great Iron age, where gods like Brahma etc, have engaged themselves in the meditation of God," said Mahadeva to Parvati.

(Kedarkhand, Chapter 57.)

गन्धमादनं बदरी नरनारायणाश्रमः ।

कुबेरादि-शिलारम्यो नानातीर्थ विराजितः ॥२०॥

There are Gandhmadan, Badriban, the Ashrama of Narnarayan and the beautiful slabs of Kuber etc, with the existence of many holy places.

The importance and rules of the Shradha—ceremonies and daily and occasional duties meant for pilgrimage :—

आदौ तीर्थागमे देवं गणेशं भैरवं तथा ।
वेदव्यासं पुराणार्षिं मां चैव प्रतिपूज्य हि ॥
गच्छेज्जितेन्द्रियः शान्तो ब्रह्मनिष्ठो दयापरः ॥४॥

Having worshiped Ganesh, Bharava, Vedabyas, Suta, the author of the Puranas and Me, and being calm and kind, a pilgrim should perform his pilgrimage with control over his senses and faith in the Absolute at the outset of his arrival at a sacred place.

तीर्थप्राप्तिदिने कुर्यान्निराहारं च मज्जनम् ।

ततः प्रातः समुत्थाय कृतनित्यक्रियो मुने ।
भैरवाज्ञां गृहीत्वा तु तीर्थस्नानमथाचरेत् ॥५॥

On the first day of arrival at a sacred place (tirtha) a man should observe fast and bathe there. Again, O sage, he should get up early in the morning and after performing the daily duties he should bathe with the permission of Bharava.

स्नानं विप्राज्ञया कुर्यात् दक्षादीन्स्नानकर्म्मणि ।
नमस्कृत्य ततो विप्रानावाह्य चात्र देवता ॥
श्राद्धं कुर्यात्प्रयत्नेन श्राद्धदृष्टविधानतः ॥६॥

He should bathe with the permission of a Brahman, Again, he should salute Daksha etc. at the time of taking bath. Afterwards, he should invoke Brahmans and gods and perform shraddha—ceremonies in accordance with the rules of the Ashrama.

आसनं परिकल्प्यादौ पिण्डदानं ततः परम् ।
ततोऽवनेजनं कुर्यात् पुनः पूर्वविलिपते ॥७॥

First they should be given seats. The Pind-danam (the presentation of obsequial cakes) should be performed. After this, he should sprinkle water on the Pindas.

दक्षिणां च ततो दद्याद् ब्राह्मणेभ्यो यथाधनम् ।
यस्य सन्तोषमायान्ति तीर्थस्था भूमिदेवताः ॥
तस्य सर्वं कृतं श्राद्धे सफलं स्यान्महामुने ॥८॥

Then, he should give alms to the Brahmans according to his purse because every act perform-ed by him will be fruitful if his Brahmans of the sacred place are satisfied.

असन्तुष्टा यस्य विप्रास्तीर्थस्थाः श्राद्धकर्मणि ।
असन्तुष्टास्तत्पितरो ज्ञेया धर्मपरायणैः ॥९॥

If a person's Brahmans residing at the sacred place be dis-satisfied, in an obsequial ceremony, religions men should know that his fore-fathers are also dis-satisfied.

तस्मात्सर्वप्रयत्नेन सन्तोषं जनयेत्सुधीः ।
अन्नदानं ततः कुर्यात्सांगता-सिद्धिहेतवे ॥
एतत्तीर्थे प्रकर्त्तव्यं श्राद्धं श्रद्धासमन्वितैः ॥१०॥

A wise man, therefore, should create satis-faction (satisfy the Brahmans) and for the

purpose of accomplishment he should give victuals. Thus a shraddha-ceremony should be performed with faith at a sacred place.

श्राद्धात्सन्ततिमाप्नोति श्राद्धाद्वै परं यशः ।
श्राद्धाद्वर्षतिपर्ज्जन्यः श्राद्धात्सुखमवाप्नुयात् ॥११॥

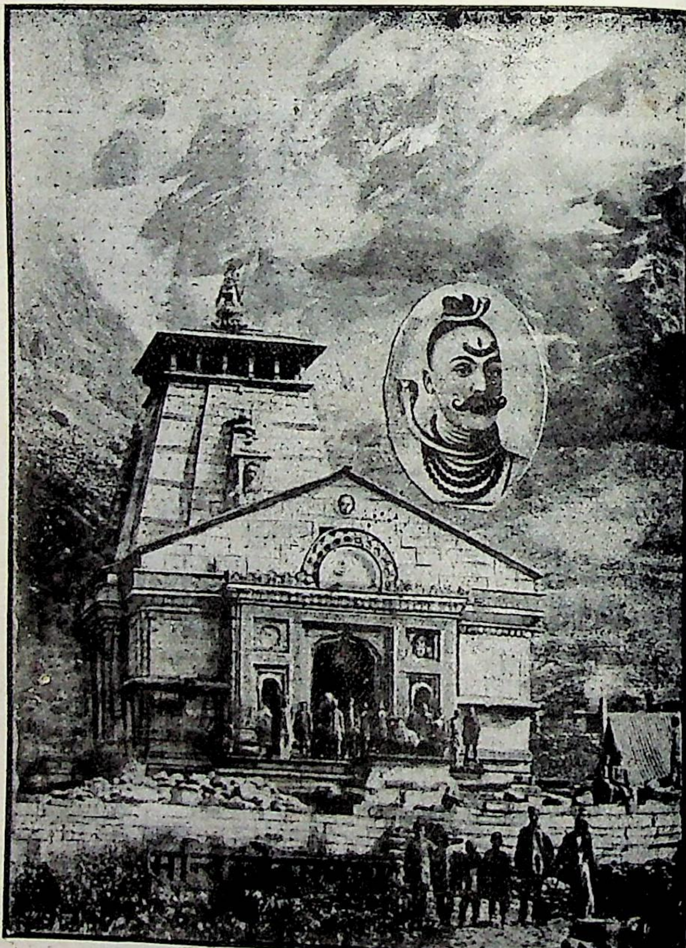
A man gets progeny and attains great fame on account of the performauce of the shraddha—ceremony. Again, rain falls because of shraddha, and a man gets happiness on account of shraddha

श्राद्धात्स्वर्गमवाप्नोति श्राद्धान्मोक्षं चविन्दति ।
योनरः श्राद्धहीनः स्यात्तस्य नो वर्द्धते प्रजा ॥१२॥

Shraddha is the means of the attainment of heaven and it gives liberation also. The progeny of a shraddhless man does not increase.

मृते नरकमाप्नोति तस्माच्छ्राद्धं न संत्यजेत् ।
तस्माच्छ्राद्धपरा भूयात्तीर्थे वापि गृहे तथा ॥१३॥

A person, who does not perform shraddha, goes to hell after his death. Therefore a man should never give up the performauce of shraddha. He should do it at a sacred place as well as at home-



Temple of Shree Kedarnath ji.

THE
Badrinath Yatra begins here.

Haridwar—"A Railway Station (E. I. R.) 15 miles from Lhaksar Junction whence the philanthrophic work of Baba Kali Kamli Wala Ramnath ji of Rikhikesh begins to become visible because here is his first Piyaoo at the Railway Station over and above the Sadabarts at Daragunj (Allahabad) Kurukshetra and Benares and dispensaries at Delhi and Saharanpur all in the plains. At Haridwar there are Post and Telegraphs Office, High School, Police and Canal office etc. From Geographical relation she is in the district of Saharanpur. The Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala of Rikhikesh maintains here a dispensary (Ayurvedic) and feeds throughout the year. 20 Vidyarthies on behalf of Seth Gurdayal ji Baboo Lal Khemka of Ramgarh (Jaipur State) and 10 Vidyarthies at Kankhal (formerly on behalf of Seth Net Ram ji Badridas Banka of Malsisar but now the expenses are being met out of the Kshettra fund till some generous person is available). In

times of yore and as enjoined by the Scriptures the pilgrimage was performed on foot even from Lhaksar but now the pilgrimage to Badrinath begins at Haridwar, a great sacred place. Pinda and shraddha ceremonies are performed at this place. The principal bathing-place is the site of Har-ki-pauri (the steps of Hari). Kushavart, Nildhara, Vilkeshvar, the temples of Chandi and Dakshaprajapati in Kankhal. Bhimgoda, Saptasarovar etc. are holy places which should be visited. Rikhikesh is situated at a distance of 15 miles from Haridwar. The railway fare from Haridwar to Rikhikesh is -/4/-. and there are 3 timings Up and Down with eight intermediate stoppages. Motor and tongas are always availableboth at Haridwar and Rikhikesh and the pilgrims should not therefore engage return journey conveyances etc. because it leaves them no sufficient time for visiting all the holy places of antiquity at Rikhikesh.

Bhimgoda from Haridwar—One mile. This place is known as Bhimgoda (Bhim's Knee) because Bhim placed his knee here.

Parduni from Bhimgoda—3 miles. There is a Dharmashala with a well built by Sjt. Bahadurmal Har Govind of Bhivani. The cost of building is Rs. 3,000/-. A Pyaoo is started at the time of the pilgrimage on behalf of the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala. The Kshetra also maintains a Gaoshala here.

Raiwala from Parduni— 3 miles. It is an East Indian Railway Station. Shriman Nathu Ram Ram Krishna Khemka has constructed a Dharmashala at this place. The cost of building amounts to Rs. 4,000/-. There is a well constructad by Sjt Har Sahai Mal Sukhdeodas Poddar of Khurja (Bulandshahr) the cost of which amounts to Rs. 2,000/-. There is a permanent Pyaoo of the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala. There is the Suswa River bridge at a distance of half a mile from this place. A gaoshala has been built by the Kshetra near the Suswa-bridge. The Kshetra owns some land in the village of Gohri.

Satyanarayan from Raiwala— One mile. There exists a temple of Satyanarayan on

which a sum of Rs. 2,000/- has been spent on behalf of Shrimati Karmobai, mother of Sjt. Sant Lal Sindhi of Amritsar. The Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala has also spent a sum of Rs. 3,000/- on the temple. A well, the cost of which is Rs. 1,100/ has been constructed by Shrimati Nainobai, daughter of the said Karmobai. There is a Dharmashala built by Sjt Raja Lalita Prasad Hari Prasad of Pilibhit. The cost of building amounts to Rs. 2,500/-. A sum of Rs 5,000/- has been sent by Seth Khemraj Shrikrishna das, owner of the Shrivenkteshvar Press, Bombay for the purpose of building a Dharmashala. Satyanarayan has another Dharmashala constructed by Seth Ram Chandra Tula Ram Gondka of Khurja The cost of building is Rs. 3,000/-. A kitchen for pilgrims has been built by the wife of Sjt Nathu Ram Poddar of Bisau. The kitchen attached to the temple of Satyanarayan has been built on behalf of the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala, the cost of building being a sum of Rs. 675/-. There exists another Dharmashala built by Mai Kishandei, wife of Lala Gauri Shankar of Jagrawan. The cost of building

is Rs. 1,000/-. There is a Sadavart started by Seth Hanumandas Surajmal Pannalal Mohta of Bikaner (at present Calcutta) where Nagas, Nirvans, Sadhus and Mahatmas are provided with food and others with foodstuff in addition to a handful of seasoned gram. There is, again, a reservoir as well as a water-mill constructed by Seth Ghanshyam Das Ballabhakrishna of Churu The cost of construction is Rs. 4,500/-. There is also a Prapa (gratuitous supply of drinking water) and an Ayurvedic Dispensary started by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala. The said water-mill is managed by the Kshetra. Flour prepared at the mill is sent to the general kitchen at Rikhikesh for daily use, where Sadhus and Mahatmas have their food every day. There is another Dharmashala built by Seth Bahadurmal Hargovind, the cost of building being Rs. 2,500/-. Messrs Shyamlal Motilal and Mulchand have also built a small Dharmashala, the cost of building of which is Rs. 800/-.

The Saung river flowing beyond Satyanarayan was very troublesome to pilgrims in rainy season. In order to avoid the trouble a sum of Rs. 50,000/- was contributed by Rai Bahadur Seth Surajmal Shiva Prasad Jhunjhunuwala of Chidawa

(at present Calcutta) towards the construction of a bridge over the Saung. The cost of building the bridge amounts to one lac. The amount of Rs. 50,000/- was spent by the Government.

There are bridges over all the rivers flowing between Satyanarayan and Rikhikesh. Sjt. Shivadas Gangadas Mehta of Bikaner, Rai Bahadur Sardar Buta Singh of Rawalpindi, Bhai Gurmukh Singh of Amritsar and Bhai Natha Singh contributed towards the construction of the said bridges Rs. 1,000/- Rs.2,200/-, Rs. 200/- and Rs. 200/- respectively.

Bibiwala from Satyanarayan—2½ miles. There is one Dharmashala constructed by Sjt. Jawaharmal Jainarayan Mitri of Churu. The cost of building is Rs. 650/-. There is one well at this place. It was constructed by Sjt. Khub Chand Kanhyalal of Kankhal. The cost of the well is Rs. 800/-. A Pyaoo is started on behalf of the Kshetra of Baba

Kali Kamli Wala at the the time of the pilgrimage.

Doodhoopani from Bibiwala—One mile. There is one Dharmashala with a well built by Sjt. Shivanarayan Ram Narayan Baura. The cost of building is Rs. 1,000/-. There, the temple of Doodhnath Mahadeva was built by Sjt. Ramcharan Hazarilal Patodiya, the cost of building being Rs. 250/-. A Pyaoo is opened on behalf of the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala at the time of the pilgrimage to Badrinath every year at this place. The Baba has one Gaoshala at Doodhupani.

This is a holy place of antiquity famous for Mahamaya Bhagwati. About 25 years ago with the efforts of a certain Mai Hukamnath (nun) and assistance of Shri Udaipur Durbar a temple with a pucca Gaoshala was constructed here on the forest land taken on lease. It has now, by the Govt, been entrusted to the care and keep of Baba Kali Kamli Wala Ramnathji's Kshetra of Rikhikesh.

Ramnagar-Gangadwar from Doodhupani—One mile. The Government has kindly sanc-

tioned a plot of land measuring 592 acres for the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala. Out of 592 acres 200 acres have been actually transfered to the Kshetra. A Sadhu Ashrama (a house for hermits) with a garden is under construction at this place.

This place is also meant for settling the persons who want to lead a retired life with spiritual devotion. A magnificient pucca ghat and a grand Dharamshala at the Ganges bank have been constructed on behalf of Shrimati Mai Muniya wife of Seth Gopiram Bhakta of the firm of Messrs Haribaksha Gopiram of Nawalgarh, at present Calcutta, and a Dharamshala on the Haridwar-Rikhikesh road side, on behalf of Pt. Puranmal ji Nirmal of Ballia. There is provided a Sadabart for 7 murtis on behalf of Seth Kanaihyalal ji Phool Chand of Calcutta, and Bai Kusturi w/o Ishwari Das ji of Calcutta for 20 murtis, perday. There is also a Gaoshala and Piyaoo maintained by the Kshetra.

Rikhikesh from Ramnagar—Gangadwar— Two miles. This is a great sacred place meant



Tomb (Samadhi) of Shree 108 Baba Ram Nath ji, at Ramnagar—Gangadwar, Rikhikesh.

for practising penance. Pinda and shraddha ceremonies are performed at the Triveni Ghat. Pilgrims bathing in the holy Ganges at Rikhikesh, are blessed with good reward. The temple of Bharatji is a very famous one. The land of Tapovan of Rikhikesh has been transfered by the Tehri Durbar to this temple as a Muafi for the benefit and comforts of Sadhus and cows. There are many Dhrmashalas, temples, Kshetras and Sanskrit Pathashalas. Sadhus and Sanskrit students reside here in large numbers.

Rikhikesh is the Headquarters of the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala. Baba Mani Ram Kali Kamli Wala is the present manager of the Institution. But all the correspondence of the Kshetra is carried on in the name of Baba Ram Nath Kali Kamli Wala.

The Kshetra includes many houses with the names of the gentlemen who have built them. Pilgrims in large numbers stay at the Kshetra with every possible ease and comfort. There is a general kitchen opened permanently on behalf of the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala, where

Sadhus and Mahatmas are daily provided with food prepared by the cooks of the Kshetra. Other needy persons such as Vairagies, Vaeshnabs, Brahmans, Vidyarthies and nuns etc. are supplied with ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of ghee with salt, pepper and spices and 1 seer firewood per head, on the first day of their appearance and according to circumstances flour with pulse etc on subsequent days Sadhus, etc. living far and wide about Rikhikesh are given provisions for fifteen days at a time, when absolutely necessary They are also supplied with matches, oil, ochre and other things of bare necessity required by them. Sanskrit students also have their food at the Kshetra. Patients are treated by experienced physicians at the hospital maintained by the Ayurvedic Sewa Samiti of the Kshetra in addition to Pharmacy and indoor patients ward. They are provided with necessary medicines and proper diets.

The Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala maintains one Pathshala, a Library with a Read-

ing room, an Ayurvedic College,. an Orphanage,a Banprastha-Ashrama and Goshalas In addition to these,the Kshetra maintains several other institutions, such as Dharmashalas, Sadavarts and Aushadhalayas on the route to Badrinath, Yamnotri and Gangotri. There are many other Dharmashalas and Kshetras at Rikhikesh. Religious persons come to Rikhikesh to stay and perform virtuous actions in the month of Magha. There are permanent Pyaoos at both the gates of the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala. During the days of the pilgrimage to Badrinath, a medicine experienced by the late Baba Ram Nath, is supplied gratis to pilgrims on behalf of the Kshetra. The use of the medicine is sure to remove the bad effect produced by water among hills.

Dhanvantri Bhavan from Rikhiksh,—Two furlongs. The temple of Dhanvantri built by Seth Shiva Prasad Ramjidas with a cost of Rs. 6 000/- is situated at a distance of two furlongs from Rikhikesh. There exists the Ayurvedic College established and maintained by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala.

Again, there is a Sadhu-Ashram built by Sjt. Shivadutta Rai Samalka. The Kshetra has a Pyaoo also at this place.

Between these two places there is a river Chandrabhaga which flows with many pranks during the rains and some times makes it very difficult to ford or cross it for the Lachhmanjhula road. The scheme of having a bridge at this spot was once undertaken but a number of piers could only be constructed. During the rains wooden planks and girders were annually provided there by the Kshetra and a temporary bridge-way was formed for the convenience of the wayfarers. Now the bridge has been improved by the Tehri Durbar.

Muni-Ki-Reti from Rikhikesh—1½ miles. Muni-ki-Reti is situated on the boundary-line of the Tehri State. Munis (sages) practised penance here. This is the reason why this place goes by the name of Muni-ki-Reti. There exists the temple of Shatrughna with a Dharmashala which has been repaired by Seth Tula Ram Gauri Shankar of Khurja. Being damaged by the last flood in the Ganges this Dharmashala is intended to be



Bridge over Chandrabhaga river near Rikhikesh.

rebuilt. A motor road runs from this place to Narendra Nagar, the new capital of the Tehri State, situated at a distance of ten miles. The Tehri State has its Shilpshala, hospital and the bungalow of the Dewan at Muni-ki-Reti. There is a Cooly-Agency under the control of the Tehri Durbar at this place. The Darshan Mahavidyalaya and the Ram-Ashrama are worth visiting. A road leads from Muni-ki-Reti to Gangotri via Tehri, Dharasu and Uttarkashi. Dharmashalas are needed between Muni-ki-reti and Tehri. There are free boats to reach Swarga-Ashrama of Baba Kali Kamli Wala, a place of penance, situated on the opposite side of the Ganges. Hundreds of hermits reside there. The place is worth visiting. The piece of ground in the Village of Jonk-tonk (Garhwal) was considered a solitary place and therefore fit for building a Sadhu-Ashram and Guru-Grihanivas. Urging on Seth Mamraj Ram Bhagat of Chidawa, the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala got the plot purchased at the cost of the Seth. Baba Ramnath Kali Kamli Wala intended to start work at this plot after purchasing some more land and Seth Shivamukh Rai of Chidawa was at one with the Baba. But after his death the construction work was hastened. The Seths rendered help to Swami Atma Prakash who worked at the Kshetra under Baba Ram Nath and the work was begun without purchasing the intended land. The Sadhu-Ashram has been built with the help of the Seth and other rich gentlemen. The Kshetra of Baba Kali-

Kamli Wala has acquired a large piece of ground from the Government. The Kailash-Ashrama which is beautiful and worth seeing is situated nearby. Close to this Ashrama, there is a Dharmashala built by Dropadi Mai, sister of Lala Jyoti Prasad, a Rais of Dehra Dun, Swami Mangalnath resided in the said Dharmashala and therefore it is known as "Mangal-Ashrama." The The management of the Mangal-Ashrama is under a Trust. A portion of the Ashrama was washed away by the Ganges and it has been rebuilt by the devotees of the late Swami. Near the Ashrama there exists the Ram-Ashrama—a library built in the memory of the late Swami Rama Tirtha M. A., the greatest Sannyasi of his time. The Muni-ki-reti road was built by Rai Bahadur Shiva Prasad Khatri of Delhi in 1952 V. with an expenditure of Rs. 1,000/-. It was built again by Sjt. Madho Ram Gyani Ram in 1960 V. with a cost of Rs. 500/-.

LakshmanJhoola from Muni-ki-Reti—1½ miles.

There is the temple of Lakshman ji at this place. The Darshan of Lakshmaneshwar Mahadeva is ordained by the Hindu scriptures. The Jhoola was prepared by Rai Bahadur Surajmal Shiva Prasad in 1944 V. and it was washed away by the Ganges. Now it has been replaced by a beautiful iron bridge through the agency of the Govermnent with a contribution of Rs. 1,20,000/- from the said Rai Bhadur. There are two Dharmashalas at Lakshman-Jhoola. One was built by Sjt. Durga Prasad Surat Ram with an expenditure of Rs 3,500/- and the other was built by Sjt. Kanhyalal Basudeva and an amount of Rs. 1,800/- was spent on building There have recently been built rooms on behalf of Seth Bheem Raj ji Chaturbhuj of Mandla and Lala Binda Prasad Bakhshi of

Bachrawan Moradabad former investing 1500/- and the latter 600/-. There are also two more additions on behalf of(1) Bai Ganpati w/o the deceased Seth Dwarkadas ji Todi of Lachhmangarh & d/o Bilas Rai Sarawgi and (2) the late Bai Kishandei w/o Seth Dharam Chand ji Khemka of Ratangarh and d/o Seth Bilas Rai Sarawgi. There is reservoir named Dhrva Kund towards the construction of which Vishnu Dayal Hardayal Suri, and Sanehi Ram Hazarilal Patodiya contributed Rs. 300/- and Rs. 325 respectively but the ghat which was nicely built is now washed away. There is one Sadavart started by Sjt. Ram Niranjan Badridas of Patna, where a poor pilgrim or a Sadhu gets sufficient provisions for one day.

On the way to Lakshman-Jhoola there is a reservoir with a water pipe near the Andheri Ghati. It was constructed by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala. "In order to spare the pedestrains the circutous way to the oldest Temple of Shri Lachhmanji a flight of steps has been got constructed by the Kshettra at the expense of a donor whose name stone is standing by the side of those steps. Accross the Lachhmanjhula bridge these is stationed a possee of Police at the

time of pilgrim. There is an Inspection Bunglow and patwari quarters & some straggling shops.

Garur Chatti—It is situated at a distance of two miles from Lakshman-Jhoola. There is a Dharmashala built by Sjt Hazarimal Savat Ram of Chidawa with an expenditure of Rs. 5,000/-. The road from Lakshman-Jhoola to Nayee mohan (for 9 mile) is straight and pleasant. The place is blessed with the Temple of Garur, reservior of water and a garden.

Phoolwari from Garur Chatti—Two miles. This is a beautiful place onthe bank of the Ganges under the refreshing shade of a Peepal tree.

Gular Chatti from Phoolwari—Two miles. It is a very nice place on the river bank. The road is straight and pleasant and there is a bridge over the Hinual river. Two miles off at Khumta there is a Pyaoo on behalf of Mai Basanti w/o Seth Nathu Ram ji Khemka & m/o Jhabar Mal.

Mahadeva Sain from Gular Chatti—2 miles. There is one Dharmashala built by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala. There are two temples of Mahadeva and Garur respect-

ively. There is one sadavart Started by Seth Bhagwandas Sita Ram of Rangoon (Burma) where ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of ghee with pepper and fuel are supplied to every Sadhu or poor pilgrim and a Pyaoo is started by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala during the days of the pilgrimage every year.

Nayee Mohan from Mahadevea Sain—One mile. There is a Dharamshala of Vaidya here and the road is ascending for four miles. In order to remain unaffected by the shunshine and thirst pilgrims should walk in the morning.

Chhoti Bijani from Nayee Mohan—2 miles. There is an Inspection Bungalow at this place.

Bari Bijani from Chhoti Bijani—1 mile. This place is famous for its cold water and mango grooves.

Kund from Bari Bijani—3 miles. There is a Pyaoo started by Lala Gurusahai Mal

Dallal of Amritsar, at Nyorkhal situated at a distance of one mile and a half from Bari Bjiani. The road is straight for three miles from Nyorkhal. There is another Pyaoo started by Garmukh Singh Gursahai Mal Dallal at Kund. Here the road and jharna was constructed by Jethabhai Bulchand of Calcutta. The place is famous for its cold water.

Bandarbhel trom Kund—3 miles. At about 2 miles a Pyaoo is started here by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala during the days of the pilgrimage when no donor is available. The Chatti is situated on the bank of the Ganges. The onward road is straight and has a refreshing shade of Peepal tree.

Mahadeva trom Bandarbhel—3 miles. This road passes straight along the bank of the Ganges. There is one Inspection Bungalow at a distance of one mile from Mahadeva.

Semal Chtti from Mahadeva —4 miles. There is a Pyaoo started by Sji Gurmukh Singh Guru Sahaimal Dallal of Amritsar, at Okhal Ghat, a

place situated at a distauce of two miles and a half from Mahadeva. The Semal Chatti is one mile and a half distant from Okhal Ghat. There is another Pyaoo started by Sjt Gurmukh Singh Gursahai Mal Dallal of Amritsar at a short distance from Semal Chatti.

Kandi from Semal—3 miles. There is a charitable dispensary at this Chatti. There is a grove of mango-trees at Khanda, a place situated at a distance of one mile from Kandi. Mr. Jawahra, a money-lender has established here the temple of Gopal ji. There is one Dharmashala built by some gentleman where a watchman is kept by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala, utensels are supplied to pilgrims for the purpose of cooking their food there. There is a Govt. Dispensary here.

Vyas Ghat from Kandi—4 miles. The place is an important one. It has a Branch Post Office, an Inspection Bungalow, a Dharmashala of Baba Kali Kamli Wala, and a few shops. At a distance of 2 milee from here, there is a Pyaoo started by Seth Ganga Sharan Revati Sharan of Hapur (Meerut). Bharonkhal

is the place from which the road is descending for two miles. The bridge over the Vyas-Ganga is very beautiful, The temple of Vyasji is situated there. There is a Dharmashala together with a Sadavart, built by Sjt Balkrishan Fatehlal Rathi. Every needy pligrims is given ten Chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of Ghee. An amount of Rs. 4,000/- was spent on building the Dharmashala. For the last six years the cost of Sadavart has not been paid and it is now provided on behalf of Seth Fateh Chand ji Labh Chand. The temple of Gupteshwar has been repaired by Sjt Jethabbai Bulchand of Calcutta with an expenditure of Rs. 100/-. There is a small Dharmashala built by Pandit Janki Nath Kashmiri with an expenditure of Rs. 150/- at the confluence of the Vyas-Ganga and the Bhagirathi. There is a Pyaoo started by the Kshetra of Baba Kāli Kamli Wala One mile off there is a temple of Ram Janki, Dharamshala, Pathshala and nice orchard of mangoes.

Chhalri from Vyasghat—3 Miles The road is straight for 36 miles from this halting place

Umrasu" from Chhalri—2 miles. It is a permanent halting place. There is a beautiful shade of mango-trees.

Saur from Umrasu—2 miles This is a beautiful place with spring of cold water and a grove of mango-trees.

Devaprayag from Saur—4 miles It is situated at the confluence of the Bhagirathi and the Alakhnanda. From this place road passes to Yamnotri (via Tehri) along the bank of the Bhagirathi. The other runs direct to Badrinath along the bank of the Alakhnanda. It is the residence of the Pandas of Badrinath and famous for Shri Raghu Nathji's temple. There is a *Cooly* Agency here under the control of the Tehri Durbar, Pind-Shradha ceremonies are performed at the confluence of the said rivers.

There are two Sadavarts at this place. One is meant for the pilgrims to Gangotri and the other is for the pilgrims to Badrinath. The frist sadavart started by Seth Tularam ji Gauri Shankar of Khurja supplies one seer of flour, four chataks of pulse and one tola of ghee with

necessary salt and chili to every sadhu going to Gangotri. The second sadavarat started by Seth Lachhhmandas ji Surajmal Jatiya of Khurja supplies ten chhataks of flour, two chhataks of pulse and one tola of ghee with salt and chili. On either side of the Alaknanda two Pyaoos are started by the Kshettra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala.

There are several Dharmashalas at Devaprayag The first has been built by Sjt Mansukh Rai Mangilal of Navalgarh with an expenditure of Rs. 1,200/-. The second has been constructed by Shivadutta Samalka, the cost of building being an amount of Rs. 609/-. It has been repaired by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wale, along with other Dharmashalas. The third has been constructed by Seth Mohanlal Shiva Chand Rio Bailwale through Bengali Mai Shrimati Jagatarini. The fourth has been built by Haribakhsha Govardhandas. The cost of building is Rs. 700/-. The fifth has been constructed by Harumkh Rai Jankidas Bagla with an expenditure of 1000/-. It has now been repaired by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala.

The sixth is on behalf of Rai Bahadur Seth Hajari Mal ji Dudhwewale at the cost of 1000/- and seventh on behalf of Goenka B. Tularam ji Munna Lal at the cost of 3500/-. There is one more Dharamshala on behalf of Seth Baldeodas Bajoriya the cost of building is 3500/-. The Ghat Panchayeti is on behalf of Hinganghat through Seth Jivraj Poddar and outer ghat costing 200/- was on behalf of Seth Jai Narain ji Sitaram Singhania but it was washed away.

Vidyakoti from Devaprayag—It is situated at a distance of 3 miles from Devaprayag. There is a very old temple at this place.

Sitakoti from Vidyakoti—It is 3 miles distant from Vidyakoti. The temple is in ruins A Pyaoo is started by Seth Bhagwandas Sitaram Poddar of Bisau (present Rangoon).

Ranibagh from Sitakoti—This place is situated at a distance of two miles and a half from Sitakoti. The place is nice and here a garden was once planted by some lady. There is an

Inspection Bungalow at Kolta, a place situated at a distance of one mile and a half from Ranibagh. It is famous for Basmati rice.

Rampur from Ranibagh—3½ miles. The place is a nice one with several springs.

Digoli from Rampur—3 miles. There is a beautiful grove of mango-trees. Water of the spring is very good. There is a Pyaoo here on behalf of Seth Bansidhar Phuskhanya of Khulna.

Vilvakedar from Digoli - It is a situated at a distance of three miles from Arkani. The presentation of Vilvapatras (leaves of Vilva) to Mahadeva is very meritorous at this place. The temple of Mahadeva is ancient There was a fight between Mahadeva (in the form of a Bhilla) and Arjun at this place. The place is vary beautiful. Accross the Ganges there is a habitation called Kirtinagar after the name of the late Maharaja Sir Keerti Shah of Tehri.

Shrinagar from Vilvakedar—It is situated at a distance of three miles from Vilvakedar.

The old dwelling of Shrinagar was washed away by the Virahi Ganga in 1951 V. The temple of Kamaleshwar Mahadeva was saved The income of this temple is good Guests are supplied with flour. The Mahant is requested to impart education to the residents of the place. Shankar Matha and Ashvatirtha are worth-seeing at the old site of Shrinagar.

The Government have populated new Shrinagar at a distance of one mile from the old site. The place is very beautiful. The goddess Lakshmi of Garhwal resides here. There is a Dharmashala built by Sjt Mohanlal Hiranand Hari Buksha Sarraf. It cost an amount of Rs. 20,000/-. There is a Sadavart started by the said gentleman where everyone gets ten chhataks of flour, two chhataks of pulse and one tola of Ghee with fuel. The Dharmashala is built on the bank of the Ganges on account of which its beauty is increased. There is a water-connection inside the Dharmashala. The said gentleman has built a temple of Satyanarayan also at this place. There is a pyaoo on behalf of Seth

Rudhamal Sagarmal of Almal during the season and an Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya is started on behalf of Babaji-ke-Khestra.

Shrinagar has a High School recognised by the Government. H. H. Maharaja Kirti Shah contributed an amount of Rs. 30,000/- towards the construction of a hostel and another sum of Rs. 12,000/- towards the building of the school. Sjt. Mohanlal Shivachand made a gift of Rs. 1,000/- for the purchase of the land for the building of the school. There is another Dharmashala built by Sjt Saudagarmal and Sjt Santlal at this place. Here Hundis and notes are used. Shrinagar is the central place of Garhwal. It has a hospital, a Post Office, a Telegraph Office a Police Station. The face of Narad was transformed into that of a monkey at this place. Pauri, Headquarters of Garhwal, is situated at a distance of 8 miles from Shrinagar.

Sukrata from Shrinagar—5 miles. There is a dense grove of mango-trees. A Pyaoo is started by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli

Wala or by Girdhari Lal Shova Ram of Sikarpur during the days of the pilgrimage. at the case may be.

Bhattisera from Sukrata—3½ miles. There is a Dharmashala which has become now old, built by Seth Asharam Avichaldas of Padhara It cost a sum of Rs. 900/-. at Bhattisera. There is a Sadavart started by Seth Biharilal Madan Swarup of Mooradabad, where every pilgrim gets ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of Ghee together with salt and pepper. The road is ascending for one mile. from this place There is an Inspection Bungalow at a distance of one mile from Bhattisera. This place is known as Chhantikhal where a Pyaoo is started by Sjt. Murlidhar Radha Krishna of Amballa Cant.

Khankra from Bhathsera—2½ miles. This place is a beautiful one. It is situated on the bank of a river. The road is ascending for one mile and a half after which it is descending.

Narkota from Khankra—2½ miles. The place

is a nice one There is Panch Bhaiyon-ki-dhar after the ascent of one mile. There is a Pyaoo of Babajika Khestra.

Gulabrai from Narkota – 2½ miles There is a very beautiful spring of cold water at this place. It has a nice grove of mango-trees

Rudraprayag from Gulabrai—1 mile. It is situated at the confluence of the Mandakini and the Alakhnanda. Kedarnath and Badrinath are 54 and 88 miles off respectively from Rudraprayag. The road to Kedarnath passes along the bank of the Mandakini and the road to Badrinath runs along the bank of the Alaknanda. There is beautiful ghat built by Rai Bahadur Hazarimal of Doodhwa (present Calcutta) with an expenditure of Rs. 12000/- A current from the river has been brought to the chatti by Vegarj Vishveshvardayal. It cost an amount of Rs. 200/-. There is a Dharmashala built by Seth Mohanlal Chiranjilal Barwala of Hathras with an expenditure of Rs. 10,000/-. There is Sadavart started by the said Seth, where a pilgrim gets eight chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one

tola of ghee together with salt and pepper. This place has a Post Office and a Telegraph Office. Here water pipes have been started by Seth Ramdev Shri Ballvji for Rs. 3000/- through Raja Bahadur Bansidhar Motilal Pitti and Babaji ka Kshetra has also spent Rs. 1600/- From this place via Koteshwar temple (at 4 miles distant) a way goes direct to Badrinath. Rudraprayag is 80 miles off Rikhikesh and it is 54 miles from Rudraprayag to Kedarnath. There is a charitable Ayurvedic dispensary of Babiji ka Kshetra and Sadabrat is given on behalf of the Sethji. The road is straight for twenty miles,

Chhatoli—It is five miles off from Rudraprapag. Here the spring-water is healthy. Matha, a halting place is situated at a distance of one mile from Chhatoli.

Rampur from Chhatoli—2 miles. There is an Inspection Bungalow at Sorgarha, a place two miles and a half distant from Rampur. The road is straight and pleasant.

Agastyamuni—It is situated at a distance of

4 miles and a half from Rampur The temple of Agastyamuni is worth seeing. There is a water-pipe which is now out of use laid by Seth Netram Rambakhsha Kedia with an expenditure of Rs. 1,600/-. A pyaoo on behalf of Babaji ka Khestra or some philanthorophis's is opened during the time of Pilgrimage. There is a Dharmashala built by Seth Gutti Ram Mangat Ram of Amritsar at Agastyamuni. It has a Sadavart started by Seth Hiralal Murarilal, Gotewale of Delhi where everyone gets eight chhataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of Ghee with salt and pepper. There is a temple of Mahavir built by Seth Kanhyalal Murlidhar Chirmariya of Ratangarha. It has cost a sum of Rs. 850/-. The Kshettra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala has also built a Dharmashala there with an expenditure of Rs. 2,500/- and a kitchen has been constructed by Seth Hiralal Murarilal Gotawale of Delhi for the purposes of cooking food. The building has cost an amount of Rs. 1,550/-.

At a distance of half a mile from Agastyamuni there is a temple of Chhota Narayan with

a big image. There are Rudraksha trees in front of the temple.

Sauri—It is situated at a distance of one mile and a half from Chhota Narayan. The road is straight.

Chandrapuri—This halting place is situated at a distance of two miles from Sauri at the confluence of the Mandakani and the Chandra spanned by a bridge. There are two temples of Chandra Shekhar Mahadeva and Durga at this chatti. The place is beautiful. The road is straight.

Bhiri from Chandrapuri—2½ miles, There is a beautiful bridge over the Mandakini. Pilgrims have Bhim's darshan here. The road is straight and pleasant. A bridle path from Tehri via Burah Kedar joins here.

Kund from Bhiri—3½ miles. The road is straight with the exception of a short distance. The place is cold.

Gupta-Kashi from Kund—2½ miles. The road is ascending. The temple of Vishvanath is

famous This Chatti has an Inspection Bungalow, a Post and Telegraph Office. There is a Dharmshala built by Seth Ishvardas Dharamchand Singhaniyan, which has cost an amount of Rs. 4,500/- A new Dharmashala is built by Ganpati Bai, the daughter of Seth Gauri Shanker Goyanka for the sum of Rs. 6000/- which is not paid in full as yet, There was Sadavart started by Seth Kanhyalal Khandelwal of Gura which is now provided in atta 8 chhatacks and salt on behalf of Seth Baldeodas Dungarsidas Jhajhoriya. There is a Gaumukhi Dhara (a current in the form of the mouth of a cow). Here an invisible donation is of great significance, Ukhimatha is situated at a distance of two miles and a half on the other side of the Mandakini. This is the residence of the Rawal of Kedarnath. There exists a dispensary also. Seth Baldeodas Dungarsidas Jhajoriya has built a new Dharmshala for Rs. 7000/- and also laid a water pipe here. Sadabart of flour and salt is provided on behalf of the mother of Babu Ramdhandas Jhajhoriya.

Nala Chatti—This halting place is situated at a distance of one mile and a half from Gupta

Kashi. Returning from Kedarnath pilgrims go to Badrinath from this place via Ukhimatha.

There is a temple of the Mother goddess, (Mata Devi) situated at a distance of one mile from Nala Chatti. This is also a nice halting place, having good water. It has four or five other temples.

Narayankoti—It is situated at a distance of one mile from Mata Devi. This halting place is known as Bhetta also. The place is beautiful and has an old and huge antiquated idol in the temple. Babaji ka Kshetra also owns a plot of land here.

Byong Chatti—It is one mile off on declivity from Narayankoti. Here beautiful pots are made of wood by the side of river. After an acclivity of half mile comes the Byong Malla (Upper Byong).

Maikhanda—It is two miles off from Byong. There is the temple of the goddess Mahishmardini together with a swing. Some pilgrims enjoy the swing as it is considered a sacred duty to do so here The place is inhabited by Sadhus and Mahatmas.

Phata—It is situated at a distance of two miles from Maikhanda. The shops are good here. All necessary things are available. There is a water mill. A Dharmashala has also been built by the Government. The road is straight.

Rampur—It is three miles distant from Phata. There is a Dharmashala built by Seth Chabildas Lachhmidas Bhimji of Bombay with an expenditure of Rs. 2,000/-. Recently Rs.6000/- has been sanctioned for its repair. A new Sadavart is also started by Seth Sadhuram Tularam of Khurja, providing ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of Ghee with salt and pepper. per head.

The Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala supplies to needy pilgrims blankets and Pattus for five days if they like.

There is another Dharmashala built by Seth Sanehiram Jāwaharlal Khemka of Jhunjhunu. The Dharmashala had cost an amount of Rs. 2,800/-. Pandit Hanuman Prasad of Hydrabad (Deccan) has purchased a plot of land for planting a garden and some plots of land have also been

purchased by Babaji ka Kshetra for the cottages of Mahatmas and in time to build a Dharmashala.

The road is straight for one mile and a half. Then it is ascending for three miles.

Triyuginarayan—It is situated at a dis'ance of four miles and six furlongs from Rampur. The road is straight and ascending. At a distance of one mile and a half there is a Patagad Bridge from which one road leads to Triyuginarain on acclivity and another road to Kedarnath straight. The former has been built for the comfort of pilgrims by Seth Baldevdas Bajoria. The temple of Manshadevi is situated on the way to Triyuginarayan. Pilgrims refresh themselves at this place, spring-current of water is near by.

There is the Dhuni having a splendid temple at Triyuginarayan, where the performance of the Havan-ceremony is of great sgnificance. It is very cold here and there exist several Kunds (reservoirs) in which pilgrims take their baths. The Kunds have been repaired by Pandit Gopalshankar Venishanker Bhachech of Ahma-

dabad and a sum of Rs. 600/- has been spent. Seth Netram Rambakhsha Kedia has repaired a Dharmshala near the temple built by Seth Jagannath Madangopal Mota with an expenditure of Rs. 900/- and the repairs have cost an amount of Rs. 1,300/- There is another Dharmashala built by Seth Haribakhsh Govardhandas Devariya of Calcutta at a cost of Rs. 2,000/-. Again, there is Sadavart started by Seth Ridhkaranji Kabra & Co., through Seth Lakshminarayan Bhagwanbaksh Somani of Molasar, where each beneficiary gets half seer of flour and salt. The Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala has built a kitchen in which pilgrims cook their food. A plot of land measuring one nali has also been purchased by the said Kshetra for charitable purposes. Here the road from Gangotri meets.

Somdwara—It is situated at a distance of three miles and two furlongs from Triyuginarayan. Sonprayag is situated at the confluence of the Soma and the Mandakini. Crossing the Mandakini over the bridge, you will see the Mundkata Ganesh (Beheaded Image of the diety of prudence) at a distance of one mile,

Gaurikund – It is situated at a distance of three miles from Somdwara. The road is pleasant. There are two Kunds for bathing. One contains hot and the other cold water. There is a Sadavart opened by Seth Agyaram Meghraj Rathi of Dhanaura where eight chataks of flour and two chataks of pulse with salt and pepper and one tola ghee are provided per head of beneficiary. There is a Dharmashala built by Seth Sadhu Ram Tula Ram Goyenka & Seth Ram Chandra and Matrumal of Calcutta.

The temple of Chirpatiya Bhairava is situated at a distance of one mile from Gaurikund. Pilgrims present cloth to the image of Chirpatiya Bhairava. There is the Bhimsenshila (Slab) at a distance of one mile from Chirpatiya.

Rambara from Gaurikund—4 miles. It is very cold at Kedarnath. Pilgrims who cannot withstand it, go to Kedarnath in the morning and come back to Rambara in the evening. Therefore they leave their extra luggage at Rambara and take it back when they return from Kedarnath. There is a Dharmashala at Rambara, built by

Kshetra of Kali Kamli Wala with an expenditure of Rs 5,500/-. Two amounts of Rs 1,000/- and Rs 1,651/- were contributed by Seth Uttamchand Dharilal of Amritsar and Seth Netram Rambaksh of Rangoon towards the construction of the Dhramshala respectively. A Dharamsala is also built by Seth Lachhman Das Surajmal Jatiya of Khurja for Rs. 7000/-. A Sadabart of half seer of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of Ghee with salt and one seer fuel is provided on behalf of Seth Lachhi Ram Churiwala of Bombay for every beneficiary pilgrim to Kedarnath.

Puri Kedarnath—Devadekhani is situated at a distance of two miles from Rambara. The temple of Kedarnath can be seen from this place. Kedârnath, the famous Puri of Shiva is situated at a distance of one mile from Devadekhani at a height of 11,500 feet from the sea-level. The place is very cold. Pilgrims intending to visit Badrinath, have to come back to Nala Chatti, a distance of twenty three miles from Kedarnath. The ancient Pandava-temple is very famous. There is an ornamental pavilion constructed by some gentlemen of Calcutta in 1951 V. Bathing, alms

giving and meditation are of great importance. The management of Rawal Shriman Neel Kanth Lingji is very satisfactory. There is a ghat built by Sjt Gauridutta Balmukund of Guneri with an expenditure of Rs 500/-. The house built by Sjt Sannilal Hanumandas is situated at this ghat. The house has cost an amount of Rs. 400/-. There are several Dharmashalas at Kedarnath Messrs Multan Chand Nagarmal have built a small Dharmashala which has cost a sum of Rs 500/- Another Dharmashala built by Hrishanath Shivakrishnadas Bagri has cost an amount of Rs. 600/-. Shrimati Rani Jaidevi has also built a Dharmashala with an expenditure of Rs. 1,000/-.

There is a Sadavart started by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala, where a deserving pilgrim gets ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse, one tola of Ghee, six mashas of tea and one chatak of Gur (treacle). There was another Sadavart started by Sjt Jairamdas Bhagchand of Dhaman gaon (Berar), who have not paid the money due on account of the Sadabart for 4 years as yet and therefore it is now maintained by Seth Gojakha Ram, Rampratap Chumriya. There is a Dharma-shala of Jairam Dass Vagchand of Dhamangaon,

At the Sadavart opened by Rai Bahadur Hazarimal of Doodhwa, ten person have their food every day.

The Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala, Seth Jainarayan, Seth Ram Pratap Nemani and Seth Jokhiram Jankidas of Gangasar contributed Rs. 1,500/-, Rs. 300/-, Rs. 351/- and Rs. 1,100/- respectively towards the purchase of a plot of land, on which Rai Bahadur Hazarimal of Doodhwa has built and opened a Dharmashala and an Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya.

The management of light is done by lanterns throughout the Puri on behalf of Seth Sanchi Ram Joharmal. The Government have granted a plot of ground for the construction of a hospital near the Dharmashala. A sum of Rs. 5,000/- has been contributed by Seth Rai Hazarimal Sohanlal for a pipe line. Seth Kanhyalal Khandelwal has repaired Jagmohan of Kedarnath through the agency of the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala. There is a charitable hospital opened by Babaji ka Kshetra and Seth Ram Pratap Dharmadiya. The floor in front of the Mandir of Kedarnath has been

built with the help of Naini, Allababad. The truss has been built by Seth Durga Prasad Jatia.

The beauty of Retkund and Hanskund has been increased on account of the pavement beyond the 48th mile.

Kedarnath remains covered with snow for six months. To have a sip from the Udak-Kund is considered meritorious.

PANCH-KEDAR.

According to the Padma Purana, Shiva metamorphosed himself into a buffalo when he was chased by Bhim. He placed his body at five places which are known as Panch-Kedar.

1. Kedarnath – Here Shiva placed the hinder part of the transformed body.

2. Madhhyamaheshvar—This place is the middle part of the body of Shiva. It is situated at a distance of 12 miles from Ukhimatha.

3. Tunganath—This place displays the hands of Shiva. It is situated at a distance of twenty-one miles and a half from Ukhimath on the way to Badrinath.

4. Rudranath—This place indicates the month of Shiva. It is situated at a distance of about 11 miles from Mandal Chatti.

5. Kalpeshvar—This place shows the Jatas (long hair of the head) of Shiva. It is situated at a distance of about five miles from Helang Chatti on the other side of the Alaknanda.

Ukhimatha—is situated at a distance of two miles from Nala Chatti. The road is descending for one mile and a half in the beginning and is ascending for one mile and a half from the bridge of the Mandakini to Ukhimatha. The worship of Kedareshvar is performed here in winters There are images of Usha, Aniruddha and Chitrarekha together with the temple of Omkareshvar. This place has a Post Office and a Hospital. There is a Dharmashala

built by Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Vishveshvardas Daga of Bikaner. The building has cost an amount of Rs. 4,000/-. There is a Sadavart opened by Seth Jivanram Shiva baksha Jhajhariya of Calcutta, where a deserving pilgrim gets eight chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of Ghee with salt and pepper. On the chadhai (ascent) there is a pyaoo opened on behalf of Mai Devrani, wife of Seth Indra Chand Rajgarhia.

Ganesh Chatti—3½ miles from Ukhimatha. The journey is pleasant.

Pothi Basa—5 miles from Ganesh Chatti. The road is ascending. The place is cold. Beautiful pots of wood are made here.

Baniakund from Pothibasa—2 miles. The Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala has acquired a plot of land at Baniakund, on which a Dharmashala has been built on behalf of Seth Lachhi Ram Basant Lal Nathani Doodhwa Wala of Calcutta. A sum of Rs. 8000/- has been spent on the construction. A Sadavart is also started here on behalf of the said gentlemen and a

deserving pilgrim holding a Sadavart Chithi from Rikhhikesh, is provided with ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of ghee with salt and pepper.

Chopta from Bania Kund—One mile. From this place one way leads to Tunganath, the third Kedar situated on the peak of a mountain at a distance of three miles from Chopta. The ascent is very tiresome. Here a Dharmashala has been constructed by Seth Jagan Prasad Baijnath Nathani Doodhva Wala of Calcutta with an outlay of Rs 5,000/-. A Sadavart is also started on behalf of the said gentlemen with the provision of ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of ghee together with salt and pepper. Here again, the road has been constructed by Rai Bahadur Seth Hazarimal of Doodhwa Wala. Descending from the other side one has to join the first road at a distance of one mile and a half after having darshan of Tunganath.

Jangal Chatti—Coming down Tunganath we have Bhimodyar and Jangal Chatti at a distance of three miles from Tunganath. Now we have the direct Chopta road. The forest begins to be dense at this place.

Pangarbasa from Jangal Chatti—Two miles and a half. The road is descending. This halting place is situated at a distance of four miles from Chopta.

Mandal Chatti from Pangarbasa—4 miles. The road is descending. The river Balkhilya is flowing nearby. This place has a good plane There is a Dharmashala erected by Seth Ram Chandra Kanhyalal Goyandka. The Construction of the Dharmashala has cost Rs. 6,000/-. A Sadavart is started on behalf of Seth Shivanarayan Mahadevalal of Howrah with the provision of eight chataks of flour with salt. Singhena Chatti is situated at a distance of two miles from this place. The road is straight.

Gopeshvar from Mandal—four miles and a half. There is an ancient temple with its floor made of Ashtdhatu (the eight metals taken collectively). The road is straight. The priest of Gopeshvar also holds the title of 'Rawal'. The place is beautiful but a water-pipe is needed. A Pyau is started on behalf of a donor aud in the absence of a donor it is started on behalf of the Kshetra of Baba Kili Kamli Wala.

Chamoli from Gopeshvar—three miles. Coming down Gopeshvar for three miles we get to Lalsanga which is knowa as Chamoli. This place has a Post and Telegraph Office, a hospital, the Court of Upper Garhwal and a Tehsil. There are two Dharmashalas at this place. One has been built by Rai Seth Hazarimal Bahadur Doodhwa Wala of Calcutta. It has cost a sum of Rs. 4,050/-. The other has been erected by Seth Bisesarlal Kasera of Bisau (Now of Calcutta). The building has cost Rs. 5,000/-, A water-pipe has been laid by Rai Seth Hazarimal Bahadur of Doodhwa (now of Calcutta). During the days of the yatra Pyaus are started at either end of the bazar and a Sadavart is opened on behalf of Seth Nandkishore Shriram Jhunjhunu Wala of Bisau (Now of Bombay) with the provision of ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of ghee together with salt and pepper at the time of returning from the yatra. A dispensary is opened on behalf of the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala during the yatra and medicines are supplied gratis. The road leading direct to Badrinath from Devaprayag joins this place. Badrinath is at a distance of 48 miles from Chamoli. The road is straight for six miles.

Matha from Chamoli—two miles. The road is descending for half a mile. Again it is straight.

Chhinka from Matha—one mile and a half.

Siyyasain from Chhinka—three miles. The road is straight and the place is beautiful. *Chhinka* is situated at a distance of one mile and a half from Matha and *Bawala* Chatti is situate at a distance of one mile from *Chhinka*. A little farther the Birhi Ganga joins the Alaknanda. The breach of the Birhital resulted in a great flood in the Ganges in 1951 V.

Hat from Siyyasain — one mile. At a distance of half a mile there is a bridge over the Alaknanda river. The road has a slight ascent.

Pipalkoti from Hat—two miles. This halting place is very attractive Hundis, notes etc. are all used here. It has a Post-Office and an Inspection Bungalow. A Sadavart is started on behalf of Seth Motilal Radha Kishan Bagla of Calcutta with the provision of ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of ghee

together with salt and pepper. A Dharmashala is to be built by the said gentlemen. A plot of land has been purchased by the Seth and the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala for the construction of the Dharmashala. A Pyau is opened on behalf of Sjt Puranmal Lohoti.

Garurganga from Pipalkoti—three miles and a half. There is an image of Garurji at this place. Here pilgrims have bath and give alms. They give Peras (a particular kind of sweets) and plates to Brahmans. There is a Dharmashala built by Seth Mohanlal Ramchandra Daga of Jalpaigori, which has cost a sum of Rs. 5,000/-. A Sadavart is also started on behalf of the said gentlemen with the provision of eight chataks of flour with salt.

Tungni from Garurganga—one mile and a half. The road is almost straight. During the yatra a Pyau is started on behalf of a donor. In the absence of a donor it is done on behalf of the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala.

Patalganga from Tungni—three miles. The road is straight.

Gulabkoti from Patalganga—two miles. The road is pleasant and the place is beautiful. There is an Inspection Bungalow During the days of the yatra a Pyaue is started on behalf of a donor. In the absence of a donor it is done by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala.

Kumhar Chatti (Helang) from Gulabkoti—two miles. There is a Dharmashala erected by Rai Bahadur Seth Hazarimal Doodhwa Wala, which has cost a sum of Rs. 4,000/- and an amount of Rs. 6,000/-. has been spent on repairing the Dharmashala. A Sadavart is also started by the said Rai Bahadur with the provision of ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of ghee. A stream flowing in front of the Dharmashala has been brought by the same Rai Bahadur. It has cost him a sum of Rs. 1,500/-. In front of Helang on the opposite bank of the Alaknanda river there are two temples—one of Kalpeshvar, the fifth Kedar and the other of Urgam Badri, At Urgam, there is a Dharmashala built by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala. All necessary things are available here. The Karmanasha Ganga flows here.

(**Rudranath-the fourth Kedar**—the way to this place leads from Mandal Chatti.)

Jharkula from Helang—three miles and a half. The road is straight. A Pyau is opened on behalf of Seth Biharilal Jhandamal of Amritsar.

Khaneti from Jharkula—two miles and two furlongs, Dhyan Badri is situated at a distance of half a mile down this place.

Joshimatha from Khaneti—one mile. There is a Dharmashala built by Pandit Gopalshankar Benishankar Bhavech of Ahmedabad, which has cost a sum of Rs. 7,300/-. The said Pandit has invested Rs. 16,000/-, Rs. 2,500/- and 5,000/- the interest received on which is meant for a Sadavart started by him with the provision of eight chetaks of flour, two chataks of pulse, one tola of ghee, one chatak of Gur, ½ tola of tea together with fuel, salt and pepper, The worship of Badrinath is stopped for six months during winter. Joshimatha has a Post and Telegraph Office, a hospital and a Bungalow. Pilgrims bathe in the Nabhaganga Dandadhara and have the Darshan of Nrisingh. At a distance of eight



Water-fall of the Alakhnanda river from the Himalayas.

miles from this place there are pools of hot waters in the Tapoban. Bhavishya Badri is also situated there From this place one way leads to Kailash in Tibbet through Nichi Ghata.

Vishnuparayag from Joshimatha—one mile and six furlongs. The road is descending. It is situated at the confluence of the Vishnu Ganga and the Alaknanda. The flow is very rapid. Pilgrims bathe here by means of lotas. A Dharmashala is needed at Vishnuprayag.

Baldaura from Vishnuprayag—one mile. There are two Dharmashalas at Baldaura. One has been built by Sjt Ramchandra Pannalal Dalmiyan with an expenditure of Rs. 900/-. The other has been erected by Seth Harnand Rai Phoolchand Sarraf of Lachhman Garh. The cost of building has amounted to Rs. 425/-. When there are stones falling on the way, pilgrims stop here for a short time.

Ghat Chatti from Baldaura—three miles. The road is straight and the place is beautiful. There are four things between Ghat Chatti and

Baldaura, namely, a culvart, a Village, Bhimodyar and Ghaghariya The Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala has built a Dharmashala at Ghaghariya. The road on ascent has also been constructed by the Kshetra of Baba ji.

Lokpal—is also a halting place between Baldaura and Pandukeshvar. There is a beautiful cave at this place. The Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala has built a Dharmashala at Lokpal.

Pandukeshvar from Ghat—one mile and six furlongs. There is a temple of Yog Badri at Pandukeshvar. The Pandava-Shila exists on the peak of a mountain in front of the temple. There is a Dharmashala built by Sjt Ram Ratan Gajadhar Potdar of Nawalgarh with an out-lay of Rs. 4,000/-. The Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala repaired the Dharmashala in 1992 V. and spent a sum of Rs. 2,500/- on its repairs. At this Dharmashala a Sadavart is opened on behalf of Seth Sadhuram Tularam of Khurja with the provision of ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of ghee together with salt and pepper. Here Sadhu pilgrims are provided with

Pattus for seven days, which are taken back when they return.

There is a Vaishnava Ashrama at *Sheshdhara* at a distance of one mile and a half from Pundukeshvar.

Lambagar from Sheshdhara—one mile. There was a Dharmashala built by the mother of Pannalal. (Messrs Ramchandra Pannalal of Chirawa). The building was washed away by avalanches. A new Dharmashala has been built on a new site by Rai Bahadur Seth Kastur Chand Vishveshvardas Daga of Bikaner. The building has cost Rs. 2,000/-. The Dharmashala needs to be double-storeyed. A Sadavart is also started on behalf of the said Rai Bahadur for the return journey with the provision of ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of ghee together with fuel, salt and pepper. The Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala has arranged for a Pyau of hot water.

Hanuman Chatti from Lambagar—three miles and six furlongs. A temple of Mahavir with a Dharmashala was built by Ekaji Motiji

of Mandsaur with an outlay of Rs. 700/-. A Dharmashala was constructed by Seth Jethabhai Bulchand, owner, "Amarchand Madho ji & Co. Calcutta." and a sum of Rs 2,500/- was spent on it. The secend Dharmashala was erected by Seth Rurhmal Sagarmal Almal of Bhiwani with an expenditure of Rs. 1,000/-. and Seth Hardayal Raghunath Prasad Kanodiya of Rajgarh, mai Asharfi, wife of Seth Karorimal of Bhiwani, Mai Lakshmi, wife of Seth Laduram Kadyan of Bhiwani, Mai Jadia, wife of Seth Murlidhar (Messrs Madanchand Deepchand of Bombay), and Seth Goyandka of Churu contributed Rs. 500/-, Rs. 5s. 500/-, Rs. 300/-, Rs. 200/- and Rs. 100/- respectively towards the construction of this Dharmashala. The Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala purchased a plot of land for Rs. 700/- for the Dharmashala and spent a sum of Rs, 1,400/- on its completion. Being very old all the above-mentioned Dharmsshalas have been washed away by avalanches. A new Dharmashala has been built by Seth Chaturbhuj Ranglal of Ramgoon through the agency of Seth Nanak Ram Jamnadas of Rangoon with an outlay of Rs. 3,900/-. A Sadavart is started on

behalf of Seth Baldevadas Bijoria of Calcutta with the provision of eight chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse, and one tola of ghee together with salt and pepper.

The Ghorsil bridge is situated at a distance of one mile from Hanuman Chatti. The Radang bridge exists at a distance of one mile from the Ghorsil bridge. The Kanchanganga flows at a distance of .one mile from the Radang bridge. The road is ascending. Dharmashalas are needed on either bank of the Kanchanganga for pilgrims are put to great troubles when there is a flood in the river.

Devadekhni—is situated at a distance of half a mile from the Kanchanganga. The temple of Badrinath begins to be visible from this place. At a distance of half a mile there is a bridge over the Alaknanda. It was constructed by the wife of Rai Bahadur Bhagwandas Bagla with an expenditure of Rs. 4,200/- and a sum of Rs. 500/- was deposited with the Government for repairs.

Now the bridge has been rebuilt on behalf of Sir Ramchandra Goyanka.

Shri Badrinath Puri from Devadekhni—six furlongs. The temple of Badrinath is imposing. The image of the Lord is very illustrious. The Taptkund is situated nearby. The Taptkund-Shed was constructed by Sjt. Mohanlal Shivachand Rai of Calcutta and a sum of Rs. 2,500/- was spent on it. There is a Dharmashala built by Sjt. Ramjidas Kishorilal Jatia of Calcutta with an outlay of Rs. 2,000/-. There is an Aushadhalaya established by Sjt Harmukh Rai Kanhyalal with an expenditure of Rs. 500/-. Now it is maintained by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala, Rikhikesh.

Sjt Girdharilal Jainarayan Bagaria repaired the temple of Lakshmi and a sum of Rs 1,100/- was spent on its repairs. The temple has been built as Panchayati after it has fallen. The floors of Brahmakapali and the Dharmashala have paved built by Sjt. Hanumandas Gajadhar of Nawalgarh with

an expenditure of Rs.2,000/-. The Havan-Kund has been repaired with a sum of Rs. 150/- on behalf of Seth Amarchand Kanhyala Chamaria of Ratangarh. The steps have been constructed by Deputy Harnarayan of Jullunder with a sum of Rs. 250/-. The court-yard was in a very bad condition. The floor, therefore, is paved with chiselled stones on behalf of Seth Lachhmandas Surajmal of Khurja. The Rishiganga Dharmashala is rebuilding by Sjt Ramchandra Pannalal Dalmiyan. The outaly is estimated to be a sum of Rs. 1,250/-. The way has been repaired by Sjt Bhagavandas Lakshminarayan Shukdevadas of Tehsil Doriya and a sum of Rs. 150/-. has been spent. There was a Sadavart maintained by Sjt Jamnadhar Jitmal Poddar of Nagpur. Last year it was upheld by Seth Lachhmandas Gangasagar Jatia of Khurja. Now it is continued by Seth Shivanarayan Bahali Ram Jhajharia of Jhajhar–Shekhabati (Present Calcutta) with the provision of ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse, one tola of ghee, ½ tola of tea, one chatak of Gur, and one seer of fuel.

with salt. Twenty-one individuals are provided with food every day on bahalf of Sjt Nanakram Jagnnath of Rangoon.

There is a Sick-Hall built by Seth Bhagwandas Bhajanlal Chowdhari of Cawnpore, on which a sum of Rs. 2,000/- has been spent. Again, there is a Dharmashala erected by Seth Mayaram Hariram Daga of Pipalkhunta (Berar) with an amount of Rs. 2,380/-. In front of Shripuri at the bottom of Narparvat there are some Cottages constructed for deserving Sadhus and more Cottages are still needed. Seth Harjiwanlal Balkishandas of Cawnpore, Sjt Harnamal, Seth Biharilal Khushiram of Layalpur, Seth Amarchand Kanhyalal Chimariya of Ratangarh and Bhai Kishandas of Karachi have contributed Rs. 500/-, Rs 350/- Rs. 900/-, Rs. 500/ and Rs. 400/- respectively towards the construction of these Cottages. Two Cottages have been constructed on behalf of the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala with a sum of Rs. 700/- and one Cottage has been erected on behalf of Seth Gilumal Mijumal

of Hathras with a sum of Rs. 500/-. Rs. 2/- are spent on Khichari every day on behalf of Sjt Jiwaraj Poddar of Hinganghat. Five persons are provided with food every day on behalf of Sjt Ramlal Omkarmal Chokhani of Margreeta (Assam). There is a other Dharmashala built by Rai Davidatta Hazarimal Nathani of Doodhwa with a sum of Rs. 6,051/-.

The house for a Pathshala has been built on behalf on Seth Fatehchand Murlidhar Himmat Singh with an amount of Rs. 1,000/-. Sjt Mohanlal Lakshminarayan contributed a sum of Rs 3,000/- towards the building of a hospital. The hospital building was completed by the Government. The hospital has the sign-board indicating the names of Seth Mohanlal Lakshminarayan. The management of the hospital is satisfactory. The pointing-work of the temple of Shri Badrinath has been done by Seth Hiralal Ramgopal Ganderiwala of Fatehpur with a sum of Rs. 5,000/-. The temple of Jagmohan has been built anew by Rai Bahadur Seth Kasturchand

Vishveshvardas Daga of Bikaner with a sum of Rs. 50,000/-. There are several other Dharmashalas at Badrinath.

Pilgrims consider themselves fortunate after having darshan of Shri Badrivishal at Badrinath Puri. Kuber and Ganesh are at the right hand of Shri Badrivishal in the temple and Lakshmi and Narnarayan are shining at the left hand. Uddhava ji, Narad and Garur are in front and Shri ji exists just close to the Lord.

The temples of Bhogmandi and Lakshmiji are situated at the right hand side in the Prikrama and Ghantkarna, the protector of the Puri exists at the left hand side. The image of Haunman has been established on behalf of the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala in the Prikrama.

TIRTHAS (SACRED PLACES) AT BADRIKASHRAMA.

(1) **Panchshila**—Naradshila, Nrisinghshila, Barahshila, Garurshila and Kubershila. Bathing and Marjan (sprinkling the person with water by means of the hand or a blade of

the kusa grass) are of great significance at these places.

(2) **Panchtirtha**—Bahnitirtha (Tapta Kunda), Prahlad-kund, Narda, Kurmadhara and Rishiganga (Lakshmidhara).

(3) Charanpaduka, Sheshnetra, Ved-dhara, Matamurti, Vyasgupha, Ganeshgupha and Bhimshila are to be visited. The temple of Matamurti has been built on behalf of Seth Sadhuram Tularam Goyanka of Calcutta with an amount of Rs. 500/-.

(4 **Vasudhara**—It is situated at a distance of four miles from Badrinath. The way leads through Managaon and is pleasant. Pilgrims should laave for this place early in the morning because the sky becomes cloudy in the even-ing and no scenes can be enjoyed. There is a small cottage meant for placing bundles of clothings. A Dharmashala is badly needed.

Pilgrims should have darshan very carefully for there is a great rush in the temple as the place is very narrow. Pilgrims should get their names entered on the first evening and

should get the Bhog before 12 A. M. next day.

Panchbadri—(1) Adibadri (11 miles in the east from Karnaprayag), (2) Vishalbadri (Shri Badrinarayan), (3) Bhavishyabadri (8 miles from Joshimatha in the Tapoban. There are springs of hot water at intirvals of two miles), (4) Yogbadri (At Pandukeshvar) and (5) Dhyanbadri (one mile down Joshimatha).

SATYAPATHA YATRA.

(THIRTEEN MILES FROM BADRINATH)

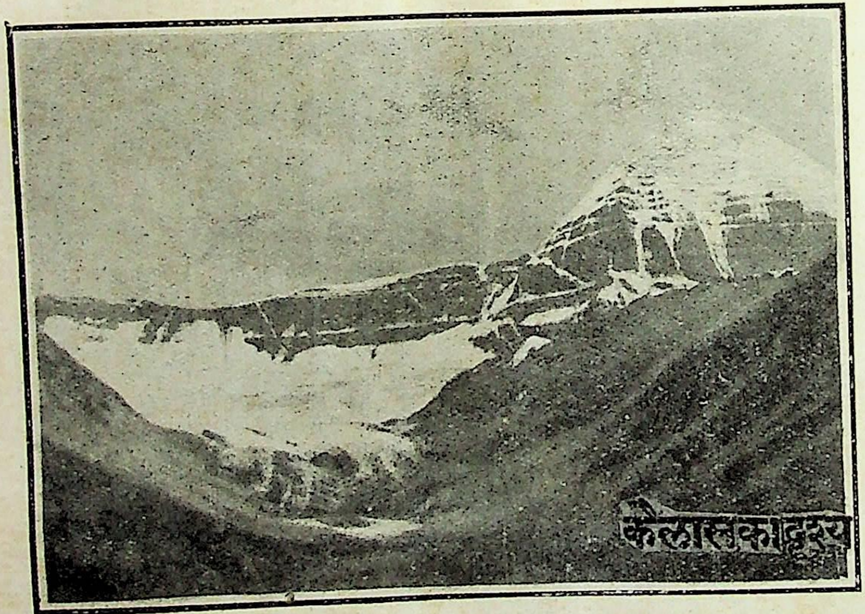
This way opens only in the months of Ashadha and Shravana. It is straight beyond two miles from Badrinath. The way is slightly tiresome for five miles. The scene of Lakshmiban and the Alaknanda river is very attractive after walking through snow from Alkapuri. Pilgrims reach Chakratirtha after travelling some more tiresome distance and ascending four miles and enjoying the scene of thousands of currents falling from Nar-Narayan mountain. It is a spacious and circular

plane. Here the beauty of Nature reaches its zenith and the mind experiences divine thought and desires to reside permanently in this wilderness. After ascending half a mile, we reach a place where a big stone is lying. Satyapatha Sarovar is situated at the bottom of Black Parvat at a distance of one mile and a half from the above-metioned stone. The way is snowy. The shape of the Sarovar is triangular. It is full of pure and clear water. Chandrakund is situated at a distance of half a mile and Suryakund is situated at a distance of one mile from Chandrakund. The snow-clad peaks of the Himalayas look like a series of steps. They are known as Swargarohan (Heaven-ascent). This place is really like heaven. It is the very paradise if cold is not troublesome here.

Pilgrims should start for Satyapath from Chakratirtha in the morning. There is no fuel available at Satyapatha. They must carry dried food and something savour with them. There are caves in which pilgrims can have rest, though they are troublesome when it rains there.

Mansarovar and Kailas Yatra.

One way leads to Mansarovar and Kailash via Mana Pass. After travelling by a very tiresome and dangerous way for five or seven days we get to a Tibbetian village which goes by the name of Dabba. All necessary things are avaiable here. Now the way is pleasant and bullock-conveyane is also available. The village of Dampum is reached after two days' jonrney. After travelling for two days we reach Shiva-chiling. Jyanima Mandi is situated at two days' journey from Shivachiling. This is a very good market. Almost all kinds of things are available here. Woollen cloth of several kinds is also available. Tirthapuri is situated at two days' journey from Jyanima Mandi and Kailash, the abode of Shri Gauri Shankar is reached after travelling for three days from Tirthapuri. Kailash looks like a temple. Its Prikrama covers a space of about twenty-five miles. It takes two or three days. Mansarovar is situated at a distance of thirty miles from Kailash in the direction of east and south. According to the Tibbetian Lamas, the Prikrama of Mansarovar is 70 miles, but according to the English



View of snowy peak of Himalayas from Mansarovar.

discoverers, it is only 45 miles. This is a very beautiful lake. This is full of clear and unfathomable water. Pilgrims return from Mansarovar to Almora through Talkakat Lipulekh Pass. These scenes of these places can be enjoyed. They cannot be described or expressed by the tongue or the pen.

RETURN YATRA.

Having darshan of Shri Badrinath a pilgrim has to return 48 miles by the same way. He travels through the following chattis (halting places) :—

Hanuman Chatti from Badrinath. 4 miles.
Pandukeshvar from Hanuman Chatti. 6 miles 7 furlo.
Ghat Chatti from Pandukeshvar. 2 miles 6 „
Vishnu-prayag from Ghat Chatti 4 miles 1 „
Joshimath from Vishnuprayag. 1 mile 6 „
Helang from Joshimatha 6 miles 6 „
Gulabkoti from Helang. 2 miles.
Tangni from Gulabkoti. 5 miles 1 „
Garurganga from Tangni 1 mile 4 „

Pipalkoti from Garurganga	3 miles 4 „
Siyasain from Pipalkoti	3 miles.
Matha from Siyasaian	4 miles 6 „
Chamoli from Matha	2 miles.

Kuher Chatti from Chamoli—two miles. The road is straight.

Maithana from Kuher Chatti—two miles. The way from Chamoli to Rudraprayag is straight and very pleasant. It continues for two miles more from Rudraprayag, and covers a distance of 41 miles.

Nandprayag—three miles. The place is very charming. There is the confluence of the Alaknanda and the Mandakini. A water conncetion was arranged by Sjt Ganpat Rai Khemka and an amount of Rs. 900/- was spent on it, but it is no longer in existence. The inhabitants of the place have thrown away the water-pipes. There was a Sadavart started on behalf of Sjt. Seth Vishveshvar of Churu with the provision of ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of ghee togetter with salt and pepper. Now it is maintained on behalf of

Seth Badridas Radhakishan Ramanand of Gohati, (Assam).

Sonla Chatti from Nandprayag—three miles. There is an Inspection Bungalow. There is a great scarcity of water.

Langasu from Sonla—three miles. A Dharmashala is needed at this place.

Jaikandi from Langasu—two miles.

Umatta from Jaikandi—two miles.

Karnaprayag from Umatta—two miles and a half. This place is situated at the confluence of the Pindar Ganga and the Alaknanda. There is an ancient temple of a goddess. A current of water has been arranged by Seth Vishnudayal Hardayal Sureka and a sum of Rs. 600/- has been spent on it. There are hospital, Post and telegraph Office and a bungalow. There is a Dharmashala built by Seth Lalita Prasad Har-Prasad with an expenditure of Rs. 7,000/. There is also a Sadavart started by the said gentlemen with the provision of ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of ghee together

with salt and pepper. Raja Karna performed a great sacrifice at this place. The management of water-pipes was done on behalf of Pandit Gopal Shankar Benishankar Bhavech retired Deputy Collector of Ahmedabad through the agency of the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala. Afterwards, the money was deposited with the Deputy Commissioner of Garhwal so that the water connection might continue for ever. There are water-connections at three places-the bazar, the school, and the hospital. Yet, Pilgrims cannot get water in time. There are two ways to return from this place—one via Ramnagar and Kathgodam and the other to Rikhikesh as follows :—

Chatwa Pipal from Karnaprayag—four miles. A Dharmasbala is needed at this place. *Gaucher sain* is two miles off from *Chatwa pipal.*

Kamera from Gauchersain—four miles.

Shivanandi from Kamera—three miles and a half. The place is beautiful.

Rudraprayag is situated at a distance of 7 miles from Shivanandi and Rikhikesh is 81¼

miles off from Rudraprayag The description of this way is already given.

THE FIRST RETURN WAY

(RAMNAGAR FROM KARNAPRAYAG 96½ MILES)

Simli from Karnaprayag—four miles. The way is straight. There is a Dharmashala with a Sadavart.

Sisrauli from Simli—two miles. The way is ordinarily ascending.

Bhatauli from Sisrauli—one mile and a half. At a short distance from this place there is the old fort of *Chandpur Garhi.*

Adibadri from Bhatauli—four miles. There is the temple of Adibadri. A Dharmashala is needed here. Pilgrims should drink the spring water and bathe in the river.

Kheti from Adibadri—three miles and two furlongs. The ascent is very hard.

Jonkapani from Kheti—one mile and a half. The road has ascent. The Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala has acquired a plot of land from

the Government for the construction of a Dharmashala.

Diwalikhal from Jonkapani—two miles. A piece of ground was acquired from the Government, on which a pyau-cottage has been constructed on behalf of Seth Ramgopal Jagnnath Khandelwal of Nawalgarh with an expenditure of Rs. 500/-. The pyau is opened on behalf of the said gentlemen. A Dharmashala will also be constructed.

Gwar Gadhera from Diwalikhal—four miles and a half. The way is descending.

Dhunarghat from Gwar—one mile and a half. The Ramganga is flowing nearby. It has a Post Office and a Police out-post. A Dharmashala is needeed.

Melchaunri from Dhunarghat—five miles. Coolies are changed here. Coolies of this side carry Jhampans and Kandis and come only up to this place Other coolies are to be engaged for the rest of the jonrney. Horses are available here. The spring-water is used for drinking purposes. A Dharmashala is badly needed. This place is situated at a distance of 96 miles

from Badrinath. It is twenty-eight miles and a half off from Karnaprayag.

Ganain (Chaukhutia) from Melchauri—nine miles and a half. There is pucca bridge over the Ramganga. It has a Dharmashala, a Post Office, an Inspection Bungalow and a hospital. One road leads to Ranikhet and Almora from Ganain and the other leads direct to Ramnagar.

FROM GANAIN TO RAMNAGAR.

Bhatkot—is situated at a distance of two miles from Ganain. There are two shops. Water is just near the place. *Bhagoti Chatti* is one mile off from Bhatkot. There is a spring at a distance of half a mile from Bhagoti.

Tyar from Chaukhutia—four miles and a half. Tyar is also known as Ganesh Chatti. There is a Dharmashala built by Bachchi Ram shopkeeper of Almora with a mango-garden. A Bawari of water is nearby. A Sadavart is started by Jaman Singh Malguzar for one

month with the provision of eight chataks of flour, one chataks of pulse and half a tola of ghee.

The temple of **Narmadeshvar Mahadeva**—is situated at a distance of half a mile from Tyar near the Ramganga river. A Dharma-shala has been built here by Lal Singh of Jhurga.

Masi from Tyar—two miles and two furlongs. There is a Post Office. The water of Ramganga is available. A Dharmashala is needed.

Burhakedar from Masi—four miles. Pil-grims have to cross the Ramganga for Dharshan of Burhakedar.

Nala Ghatti from Burhakedar—three miles and a half. A Bawari of water is situated near the Ganges. There is a small Dharma-shala built by Sita Ram Sadhu.

Bhikiasain from Nala Ghatti—three miles. Here is the confluence of the Ramganga, the

Gangeshvari, and the Narmadeshvari. There is a Government Dharmashala. There is a Post office also. The Ganges is to be crossed. A Dharmashala is needed.

Shrikot from Bhikiasain—three miles. There is no water. A pyau is required. The cart road begins at this place.

Basot from Shrikot—two miles. Water is good.

Gwilkhan from Basot—three miles and six furlongs. There is a small Dharmashala built by a Brahman lady named Bachuli. Water is available at a short distance below the road but the way is very bad.

Gujarghati from Gwilkhan—three miles. The road is slightly ascending. Two things are available with great difficulties—accommodation and water. Pilgrims have to purchase water. Bullock-carts and horses are available here. The way is straight.

Machhaur (Kapurnauli) from Gujarghati—

three miles. There is only one shop. There is no water. Going down the way one can get water. The way is very bad.

Panwadyokhan from Kapoornauli—two miles. There is a small Dharmashala built by the Government. Water is available at a short distance.

Godi Chatti from Dyokhan—two miles. There is a water-pipe laid by the Government There is also a Dharmashala.

Tota-am from Godi—six miles. There is a Government Dharmashala. Water is available.

Saural Chatti from Tota-am—two miles. Water is available nearby.

Kumaria Chatti from Saural—three miles. The Kosi river flows at a distance of half a mile from this place. The way is trouble-some. A pyau is required.

Mohan Chatti from Kumaria—three miles.

There is a Government reservoir near the Kosi river.

Garajia Chatti from Mohan Chatti—five miles.

Ramnagar from Garajia—eight miles. All necessary things are available here. It is a big market and a railway station. There is no particular Dharmashala at Ramnagar, where pilgrims may stop. There is only one small Dharmashala near the temple of Ramchandra ji. It needs repairs. About fifty persons can stay in the Prikrama of the temple of Ramchandra ji. The water of the Kosi river is used for drinking purposes. Pilgrims take rest and cook their food underneath trees. Therefore, they are put to great inconvenience. A Dharmashala is badly needed.

KATHGODAM FROM GANAIN.

From Ganain one way leads to Kathgodam via Ranikhet. The following are the places situated on this way :—

Mahakaleshvar from Ganain—four miles.

Dwarahat from Mahakaleshvar—six miles.

Chandreshvar from Dwarahat—three miles.

Kaphara from Chandreshvar— four miles.

Gaggas from Kaphara— four miles.

Kotli from Gaggas— three miles.

Rainkhet from Kotli—two miles. Motors are available at Ranikhet. Pilgrims motor to Kathgodam.

NOTE—There are several ways to the return journey. The Haridwar—Rikhikesh route is the easiest and most comfortable. Coolies and Kandis can be engaged easily. The journey by this route is not very expensive. Pilgrims are already acquainted with the way. According to the scriptures, the yatra of the holy places of the Uttrakhand-Yamnotri, Gangotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath-begins at Haridwar-Rikhikesh and it is completed at Rikhikesh-Haridwar after returning therefrom.

Kotdwar from Shrinagar—59 miles. Shrinagar is situated at a distance of 106 miles from Badrinath and the Kotdwar railway station is 59 miles off from Shrinagar. The Paraos are as follows :—

Pauri from Shrinagar—8 miles

Addhvani from Pauri—10 miles.

Kaleth from Addhvani—9 miles.

Banghat from Kaleth—3 miles.

Dwarikhal from Banghat—7 miles.

Dadamandi from Dawarikhal—6 miles.

Dugadda from Dadamandi—6 miles.

Kotdwar from Dugadda—10 miles.

Pilgrims Should not travel by this way as there are no chattis and there are many ascents and descents.

GANGOTRI-YAMNOTRI YATRA.

Yamnotri—is situated at a distance of 152

miles. *Devaprayag* is 44 miles off from *Rikhikesh.* (For the description of the journey from Rikhikesh, vide pp. 42-55). One way from Devaprayag leads direct to Badrinath. The other way, crossing the Alaknanda and the Bhagirathi, leads to Yamnotri and Gangotri along the bank of the Bhagirathi.

Kharsara from Devaprayag—ten miles. There are ordinary ascents and descents on the way. The place is beautiful.

Koteshvar from Kharsara—four miles. Pilgrims have darshan of Mahadeva at this place.

Bandrya from Koteshvar—six miles. The place is good.

Kyari from Bandrya—eight miles.

Tehri from Kyari—six miles. This beautiful capital was founded by His Highnes Maharaja Sahib Sudarshanshah on the 27th of December 1819 at the confluence of the Bhagirathi

the Bhilangna at an elevation of 2900 feet from the sea-level. There are two illustrious temples of Badrinath and Kedarnath. His Highness Maharaja Sahib Pratap Shah founded Pratap nagar in 1877 at a height of 7900 feet from the sea-level at a distance of nine miles from Tehri in the northern direction. It is the Summer Residence of the Maharaja. This city is very attractive. In 1896 His Highness Maharaja Sahib Sir Kirti Shah Bahadur K. C. S. I. founded Kirtinagar near Shrinagar on the bank of the Alaknanda. In 1920 the present Maharaja His Highness Major Sir Narendra Shah Badadur K. C. S. I , C. S I. founded Naredranagar, a new Capital (Winter Residence) at a distance 40 miles from Tehri in the southern direction.

Kedarnath is situated at a distance of about 70 miles from Tehri. The way leads along the bank of the Bhilangni river. Yamnotri, Gangotri and Mussoorie are 74 miles, 100 miles and 40 miles off respectively from Tehri.

Pipal Chatti (Sarai) from Tehri—five miles and a half. The way is straight.

Bhaldiyana from Sarai—six miles. The place is good and the way is straight. There is a Dharmashala built by Sjt Ramkrishan Bhagwandas with an amount of Rs. 500/-. There is another Dharmashala towards the construction of which Sjt Shiva Ram Udmi Ram, Sjt Gulab Rai Kedarmal, and Sjt Netram goods elerk of Jaipur have Contributed Rs. 1,000/-, Rs. 600/-, and Rs. 200/- respectinely. A water-pipe is about to be laid. The Ganges flows at a distance of half a mile from this place. There is a Sadavart started by Shrimati Minni Bai, wife of Seth Jankidas of Jabalpur with the provision of eight chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of ghee together with salt and pepper.

Chham from Bhaldiyana—five miles. There is a big and good Dharmashala.

Nagoon from Chham—five miles. The place is good and the Ganges flows nearby, A Dharmashala was built by Sjt Ramkrishna Bhagwandas and Lala Durga Prasad Surat Ram Khemka who contributed Rs. 500/- and Rs. 258/- towards the construction of the Dharmashala. It is no longer in existence.

Dharasu from Nagoon—five miles. There is a Dharmashala erected by Sjt Khetsidas Harmukh Rai Ruyan with an amount of Rs. 500/-, There a Sadavart started by Shriman Shivadayal Suryamal Bajauria with the provision of ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of ghee with salt. A kitchen also has been constructed on behalf of the said gentlemen with a sum of Rs. 300/- There is another Dharmashala constructed by Seth Sagarmal Ramswarup Goyanka of Khurja with an amount of Rs. 5,000/-.

Kalyan from Dharasu—four miles. In the beginning the road is ascending for half a mile. It is straight for six furlongs. Again, there is an ascent of half a mile and a descent of half a mile. The way is straight again for two miles. There is a great scarcity of water on this way. A pyau is badly needed.

Baramkhala (Geunla) from Kalyan--five miles. The way is straight. There is a shop at this place.

Silkyari from Geunla--five miles. The way is

straight. There was a Dharmashala intended to be built on behalf of the mother of the wife of Sjt Ramchandra through the agency of Seth Mohanlal Ramchandra Daga of Jalpaigori. But it has not been constructed Seth Chandmal Gauri Shankar of Delhi and the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala have contributed Rs. 2,500/- and Rs. 3,305/- respectively towards the construction of a Dharmashala. Ascent begins beyond the chatti. The by-way is very hard and tiresome. A pyau is needed on this way. Pilgrims should go by the road.

Radidhar (Khala) from Silkyari—five miles. From this place one road leads to Barkot-Chakratta and a by-way to Uttarkashi. There is no chatti in the proper sense of the term. The road beyond this place is ordinarily descending for three miles.

Dandalgaon from Radidhar—two miles. There is no water upto this place. A pyau is required.

Simli from Dandalgaon—two miles. From

this place one way leads to Uttarkashi on return.

Gangani from Simli—two miles. There is a Dharmashala built on behalf of Seth Gauri Shankar Goyandka. There is reservoir on the bank of the Jamna, the water of which is called the Ganges-water There is a Sadavart started by Seth Rangnath and Shrinivas, sons of Seth Khemraj Shri Krishnadas, proprietors of Shri Venkteshvar Press, Bombay, with the provision of ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of ghee together with salt and pepper. The Jamna river flows nearby.

Jamna Chatti from Gangani—six miles. There is a Sadavart opened by Rai Saheb Seth Rangnath and Shriniwas, sons of Seth Khemraj Shrikrishnadas, proprietors of 'Shri Venkteshvar Press,' Bombay with the provision of ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of ghee together salt and pepper. There is a Dharmashala towards the construction of which Sjt Parma Nand Bhatia of Dera Ismail Khan, Sjt Gopaldas Pannalal Rastogi of Lucknow,

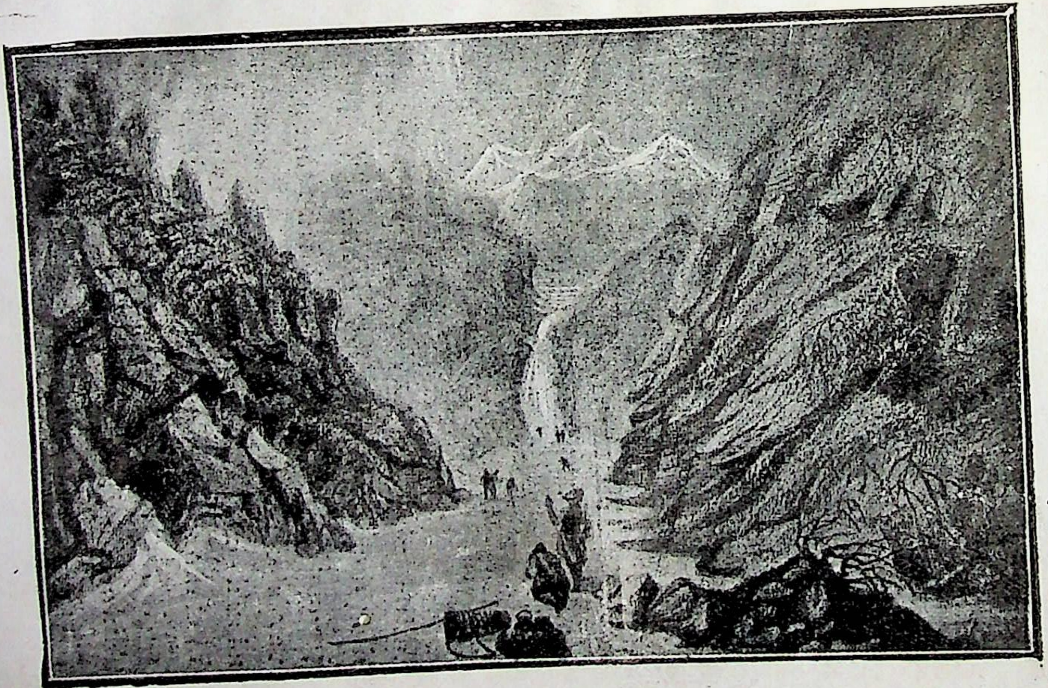
Seth Harnath Bijraj of Bhagalpur in the memory of Mai Manbhari, 95, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta, and the Keshra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala have contributed Rs. 857/-, Rs. 1,700/- and Rs. 3,216/- respectively. A pucca bridge is required here. From this place upto a short distance the way is straight.

Ojri Chatti from Jamna Chatti—two miles. This pass is as charming as the Pandukeshvar pass of the Alaknanda. There is an ascent of one mile. The rest of the way is straight,

Dadoti from Ojri—two miles and a half. The way is straight for two miles. Beyond the bridge there is an ascent of half a mile. It is very necessary to construct this bridge pucca.

Ranagaon from Dadoti—two miles. The way is ascending for half a mile and straight for one mile and a half.

Hanuman Chatti from Ranagaon—two miles. The way is straight. Pilgrims have to cross the Hanuman Ganga bridge. There is a Dharmashala built by Seth Gauri Shankar



General view of Snowy peaks of Himalayas from Jamnotri,

Goyanka of Khurja with an expenditure of Rs. 6,020/-

Kharsali from Hanuman Chatti—four miles. The way is straight for three miles and afterwards it is ascending for one mile. This place is the residence of the Pandas of Yamnotri. One mile below this place, one way, crossing the Jamuna, leads direct to Biphgaon. There is a Dharmashala built by Raja Lalita Prasad Har Prasad of Pilibhit with an expenditure of Rs. 1,000/-. It is to be repaired now. There was a Sadavart started on behalf of Lala Durga Prasad Surat Ram Khemka of Delhi with the provision of ten chataks of flour. two chataks of pulse, and one tola of ghee together with salt and pepper. The Sadavart has shifted to Yamnotri.

Yamnotri from Kharsali—four miles. The way to this place is straight for one mile and it has an ascent of half a mile. Again it is straight for half a mile. It is ascending for one mile again. The rest of the way is straight. The way was very troublesome. Now a good road has been constructed on behalf of Seth Chandmal Goyanka, New Market, Delhi with an

expenditure of Rs. 13,500/-. The Maharajadhiraj of Tehri has taken the responsibility of the repaires of the road. There are springs of boiling water at Jamnotri, in which rice, bread etc. are cooked in due time. There is the temple of Jamuna situated at an elevation of 10,000 feet from the sea-leavel. There is a Dharmashale, built by Sjt Chunu Bhai Madholal of Ahmedabad with an expenditure of Rs. 500/-. There is another Dharmashala erected by Lala Raghunandan of Moradabad. Having visited this place pilgrims have to return to Simali Chatti—a distance of 25 miles—by the same way.

Singote from Simali—seven miles and a half. Pilgrims, as we have said above, return from Yamnotri to Simali by the way already described. A new road leading via Uttarkashi, joins the Gangotri road. The description of the road is this: The way is straight for one mile and a half in the beginning. Afterwards there is an ascent for one mile and a half. Then, it is straight for half a mile Again, it is straight for

half a mile. Phalla-ki-Dhar is reached after ascending half a mile. The way is descending for three miles and a half upto Singote. The rates of provisions are moderate at this place. There is a Dharmashala built by Seth Chandmal Gaurishankar of Churu (Now of Delhi) and the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala. They have contributed Rs. 2,500/- and Rs. 4,250/- respectively.

Nakori from Singote–three miles and a half. The way is straight for one mile and ordinarily descending for two miles and a half. Gangotri is situated at a distance of 62 miles and Tehri is 38 miles off from Nakori.

Dharasu—we have already described the way upto this place. From Dharasu one way leads to Yamnotri and the other runs direct to Gangotri thus: The way to Gangotri is straight and passes through a dense forest. It is, therefore, attractive. Dunda is situated at a distance of nine miles from Dharasu. There is a Dharmashala towards

the construction of which Sjt Khetsidas Harmukh Rai and Sjt Multan Chand Nagarmal have contributed Rs. 500/- and Rs. 250/- respectively. There is another Dharmashala built by Mai Ratni and Suryamal Ruyan. They have spent on the construction Rs. 1,000/-.

Uttarkashi from Nakori – six miles. This is a great sacred, famous and ancient place. There are many old temples. The temple of Shri Vishvanath is worth-seeing. There is a pillar representing the Power left after the battle fought between the gods and the demons. The temple of the Ekadash Rudra, built by His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur is very beautiful. Uttarkashi is the centre of the Dharmashalas and the Kshetras of the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala and the Dharmashalas and the Kshetras situated in the State of Tehri. This is a rising place. The Manikarnika Ghat constructed by Sjt Ganpat Khemka of Churu with an amount of Rs. 2,000/-, has been washed away. It has been rebuilt by Shrimati Sethani, wife of Rai

Bahadur Bhagwandas Bagla with a sum of Rs. 4,000/-. The Bombay Panchavati Kshetra was run on behalf of Sjt Cheniram Deshraj of Bombay, Seth Shivasahaimal Shivadayal with their annual subscription of Rs. 1,800/- and Rs. 600/- respectively. Sjt Rooplal Chimmanlal Mitri contributed Rs 1,180/- annually as interest due on shares. Seth Gopiram Govindram Tapariya of Ratangarh contributed Rs 1,200/- for providing twenty persons with food in winter and ten in summer. Now the Kshetra is maintained with the money received as interest on Rs. 10,000/- and Rs. 4,500/- deposited by the Durbar of Udaipur and Seth Shivasahaimal Shivadayal respectively.

There are seven Dharmashalas at Uttarkashi, built by Sjt Gopiram Govindram Tapariya of Ratangarh, Sjt Khetsidas Harmukh Rai, Lala Durgadas Suratram Khemka, Shriman Yamunadas Jitmal Poddar, Sjt Ramniranjan Badridas, Bai Ramsundari, daughter of Seth Biharilal Banka and Sjt Lakshamichand Baijnath

Khemka with sums of Rs. 1,500/-, Rs. 1,800/- Rs. 3,000/-, Rs. 2,500/-, Rs. 800/-, Rs. 1,000/- and Rs. 1,200/- respectively. Sjt Lakshichand Baijnath Khemka established an Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya which is now maintained by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala. There is an Anna-kshetra started by Brahmachari Sajjananand. There is a temple built by the Maharani Rathore of Jaipur on the advice of Brahmachari Raja Ram. Five persons have their food in the temple every day. A Sadavart is started on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala for one month. There is another Dharmashala constructed by Sjt Kedarmal Ladia.

The religious significance of Uttarkashi is like that of Purbkashi (Benares) in all respects. The Kedarkhand says that it is Uttarkashi which grants salvation. The number of Sadhus and Mahatmps is increasing day by day. Religiously inclined gentlemen are requested to render their help to this place.

Gangori from Uttarkashi—three miles.

The Asiganga rising from the Dodital joins the Bhagirathi at this place. One way leads by the famous Dodital for sixteen miles or so. The way is constructed for seven miles only. This lake with a large circumference is situated on a beautiful plane among the peaks of snow clad mountains. The scene is very charming.

Naitala from Gangori—three miles. The way is straight and runs along the bank of the Ganges.

Maneri from Naitala—four miles. The way passes along the bank of the Ganges. There is a Dharmashala constructed by Brahmachari Sajjananand. There are more Dharmashalas They have been built by Sjt Jitmal Yamunadas of Nagpur, Sjt Multan Chand Nagarmal and Seth Mansha Ram Ram Dayal Newatiya with the expenditure of Rs. 808/-, Rs. 250/- and Rs. 4,000/- respectively. An embankment has been constructed on behalf of the Kshetra of Bada Kali Kamli Wala with an amount of Rs. 2,000/- for the

protection of the Dharmashala as the fall of the mountain rendered it supportless.

Kumhalti from Manari—four miles. The road is good. The Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala has arranged for utensils for the use of pilgrims. They are in the custody of a shopkeeper there.

Malla Chatti from Kumhalti—two miles. The road is good. On the return from Gangotri one way leads to Kedarnath via Boorhakedar from this place.

Bhatwari (Bhaskar Prayag) from Mall Chatti—two miles. The way is straight A Post—office is needed at this place There are two Dharmashalas built by Shriman Harshamal Sukhdevadas and the Maharaja of Indore. The former has cost a sum of Rs. 2,100/-. There is a Sadavart started by Seth Indramal Vishvambher Sahai Kabari of Meerut with the provision of eight chataks of flour and one tola of salt. There is an Aushadhalaya maintained by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala. There is another

Sadavart meant for the return journey, started by Seth Harmukh Rai Liladhar of Calcutta with the provision of ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse, one tola of ghee, one seer of fuel together with salt and pepper.

Bhukki from Bhatwari – six miles. The way is straight. The road is kuchcha for one mile in the middle. It is very necessary to construct this road permanently pucca. There is one bridge which needs to be an iron one. From this place, the road is to be repaired for 32 miles and all the kuchcha bridges need to be pucca. There is a Dharmashala built by Sjt Badridas Patwari.

Gangnani from Bhukki— three miles. At a distance of half a mile from Bhukki there is a bridge over a small river Dina. There is another bridge over the Koola river at a distance of one mile from the Dina-bridge. At the end there is a bridge over the Ganges After this bridge there is a spring of hot water at a short distance above the way. It is known as "Rishi-kund". This is a famous sacred place. The Taptakund is meant for

bathing purposes. There was a bridge constructed by the mother of Sjt Ganga Vishnu. It has been reconstructed by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala as it was washed away. The way is moderate beyond this place. There is a Dharmashala at Gangnani, built by Raja Lalita Prasad Hari Prasad of Pilibhit on the advice of Brahmachari Raja Ram. The road for two miles and a half together with a Dharmashala has been constructed by Brahmachari Sajjananand.

Loharinag from Gangnani—four miles. The way is somewhat stony and has ordinary ascents and descents. There is the Dangal bridge at a distance of one mile from Gangnani and the Dabrani bridge exists at a distance of two miles from the Dangal bridge These two bridges have been constructed over the Bhagirathi.. There is a Dharmashala built by Brahmachari Sajjananand In needs repairs.

Songanga from Loharinag—one mile. There is a small ordinary chatti.

Sukkhi from Songanga—four miles. The way has ascents. There is a Dharmashala built by the mother of Seth Chhotelal Khemka of Delhi with an amount of Rs. 1,400/-. It has been repaired twice by the Seth and the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala with a sum of Rs. 2,000/-. There is a Sadavart opened by Seth Chhotelal Khemka of Delhi with the provision of ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of ghee together with salt. A kitchen has been constructed on behalf of Sjt. Gauri Shankar Goyanka of Khurja.

Jhala from Sukkhi—three miles. The way is ascending for one mile and the rest of it is descending and straight. There is a Dhrmashala constructed by the Panchayati Kshetra with a sum of Rs. 150/-. There is one more Dharmashala built by Seth Jawaharmal Brajmohan Khemka with an amount of Rs. 1,100/-. A sum of Rs. 500/- has been spent on its repairs.

Harsil (Hari Prayag) from Jhala— two miles. Shyamprayag (the confluence of the Shyam Ganga and the Bhagirathi) is situated at a distance of half a mile from Jhala, The scene

of the flow of the Ganges is very attractive. This place is at a height of 6000 feet from the sea-level. A person reaching this place, feels that he is in a divine world, as it were. Guptaprayag is situated at a distance of one mile and six furlongs from Shyamprayag, and Hariprayag at a distance of half a mile from Guptaprayag. There is a Dharmashala built by Dant Jat. The temple of Shri Lakshminarayan with a Sadavarat has been constructed by Brahmachari Raja Ram. There is a Forest Bungalow. This place has an apple garden. Woollen cloth of several kinds is available here.

Aniyan Pul from Harsil—half a mile. There is a bridge over the Bhagirathi. This is a small halting-place.

Dharali from Aniyan Pul—two miles. The way is straight. This place is inhabited by Dharials who carry on their trade with Tibbet via Nelang Pass. Pilgrims desirous of visiting Kailas and Mansarovar should take some Dharial as a guide. The Doodhganga rising from Shrikantha flows here. A temple of Madadeva is situated at the confluence.

Mukhwa Matha is situated on the opposite side of the Ganges. This place is the residence of the Pandas of Gongotri Markandeya is situated at a distance of one mile from Mukhwa. The worship of the Ganges is performed here for six months in winter. A Bhandar has been constructed by Sjt. Chunnibhai Madhavalal with a sum of Rs 600/-.

Jangla from Dharali—four miles. The way is straight and pleasant. There is a Government Bungalow. One way leads to Tibbet-Mansarovar via Nelang Pass from a place situated at a distance of one mile and a half from Jangla.

Bhaironghati from Jangla—two miles and a half. The way is straight for one mile and a half and it is ascending for one mile. There is a small iron-sulphur current. The place is beautiful. The forest is dense. It consists of Cedar trees The water arrangement is made by means of wooden pipes during the days of the Yatra. Water often runs short on accouut of the breach of these pipes.

There is a temple of Bhairava. There is a small Dharmashala built by a gentleman of Delhi with an amount of Rs. 300/-. A water-connection has been arranged by Sri Muthradas Sureka with a sum of Rs 300/. The interest on Rs 2,000/- is spent on a water-pipe, a reservoir, and a pyau on behalf of Mai Durga of Cawnpore. There was a Dharmashala built by some gentleman of Pilibhit. It is no longer in existence. The Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala has constructed a new Dharmashala in place of the old one with an amount of Rs 2,500/-. There is a Sadavart started on behalf of Seth Jaintilal, Amritlal, Damodardas Sankari Seri, Ahmedabad with the provision of ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of ghee together with salt and pepper.

Gangotri from Bhaironghati–six miles and a half. A new way has been paved for one mile below Bhaironghati. Therefore, the whole distance from Haridwar to this place is now 193 miles. The spot where the Ganges rises actually is at a distance of eighteen miles from Gangotri but pilgrims do not proceed to the place as the way

is very hard and troublesome. They visit this place, bathe and think themselves blessed. They fill their pots with the water and return. The place is even for a short distance. The cedar-forest is dense. There is the confluence of the Kedarganga and the Ganges at a short distance below Gangotri, and at a distance of one furlong the Ganges falls on the image of Shiva from a great height. There is an illustrious temple of Shriganga, built by His Highness Maharaja of Jaipur. An Anna-kshetra is also opened during the days of the Yatra on behalf of His Highness.

Raja Bhagirath has rendered great services to the world by causing the appearance of the holy Ganges by virtue of his hard penance. It washes away the sins of man in this iron-age.

There is a Sadavart opened by Seth Mahali Ram Lachhmandas of Khurja with the provision of ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse or three chataks of potato, one tola of ghee, one chatak of Gur, and half a tola of tea together with salt and pepper. There are three Panchayati Dharmashalas which have cost an amount

of Rs, 1,000/- each. One ghat was built by Sjt Chunnibhai Madholal of Ahmedabad with an amount of Rs. 3,000/-. It has been washed away by the Ganges. The second was built by the wife of Rai Bahadur Bhagwandas Bagla with a sum of Rs, 2,000/-. This also has been washed away. A Dharmashala constructed by Shri Chunnubhai with an amount of Rs. 500/- has been washed away. There is another Dharmashala built by the wife of Rai Bahadur Bhagwandas Bagla, mother of Shri Madanlal Bagla. The Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala repairs the Dharmashala when necersary,

There are many other small Dharmashalas and houses towards the construction of which Sjt Jawaharmal Rameshwar of Churu, Pooranmal of Mongyr, Shri Ragunath Pratap Rathi of Kandoli (Bagar), Shrimati Mai Sundari, Shri Mangaldatt of Narnaul, Nanuram Lakshmi Narayan, Chhotelal of Ahmedabad, Shrimati Mai Maha Lakshmi of Ahmedabad, Shri Sita Ram Dikshit of Nagpur, Shri Ram Rao Balvant Rao of Poplad (Nimar), and Shri Lakshmandas Biharilal of Amritsar have contributed Rs 210/-,

Rs 125/-, Rs 125/-, Rs 25/-, Rs 15/-, Rs 15/-, Rs 25/-, Rs 10/-, Rs 200/-, Rs 10/- and Rs 250/- respectively. There is a Gupha cave) constructed by Sjt Ragunath Pratap with a sum of Rs 15/-. There is another Dharmashala erected by Shrimati Mai Bhagirathi, mother of Memraj, son of Harnand Rai Ghan Shyam Das of Bombay with a sum of Rs 4,000/-.

Yamnotri-Gangotri Yatra--Route No. 2.

(FROM RIKHIKESH VIA DEHRA DUN-MUSSOORIE)

—:o:—

Dehra Dun—It is the terminus of the Laksar-Haridwar branch of the East Indian Railway. Pilgrims travel from Haridwar or Rikhikesh to Dehra Dun by a railway train. There is the famous temple of Guru Ram Rai at Dehra Dun. Mahant Lakshmandas is the present Mahant of the gaddi of Guru Ram Rai. He is a Sadhu in the true sense of the term. He is famous for his hospitality. He ascended the gaddi in Sambat 1954.

There is a pyau started every year in the

Court premises on behalf of the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala.

Motors run direct to Mussoorie from Dehra Duu via Rajpur. They charge Re 1/- or -/12/- per seat. Every person who travels to Mussoorie by a motor, has to pay Rs 1/8/- as the toll-tax at Kolhoo Khet.

Rajpur from Dehra Dun—seven miles. Jhampans, Dandis and horses are available. There is a comfortable house situated at the bank of a reservoir of water. Utensils are arranged for the use of pilgrims. A Dharmashala is needed at Rajpur. An ascent for seven miles begins here. Motors are available for Mussoorie.

Toll-House from Rajpur—one mile.

Jharipani from Toll Barrier--two miles and a half. There is the palace of Shri Dev Shamsher Jangbahadur Rana, Ex-minister of Nepal. Prince Narendra Shamsher Jangbahadur Rana is the son of the Ex-minister. He is a perfect gentleman.

Barlowganj from Jharipani—one mile.

Mussoorie from Barlowgang—two miles and a half. There is a temple. Guests are provided with food on behalf of some gentlemen. Rich persons spend their summer at this place. The climate is cold and healthy.

Jabarkhet from Mussoorie—two miles. The way is straight.

Suakholi from Jabarkhet—four miles. A road and a by-way lead to Uttarkashi from this place. A Dharmashala constructed by Sjt Ramnath Fakirchand of Saharanpur with an amount of Rs. 300/- is no longer in existence. It was built at Phedi, a place on the by-way to Uttarkashi. Some sheets of tin and utensils are left. There is a Dharmashala at *Bhawan*. It has been built by Sjt Ramdas Gokuldas of Khare with an amount of Rs. 300/-. It needs repairs. A by-way leads to Nagoon and Dharasu via Bhalumara and Laluri along the bank of a river. There is a Dharmashala at Laluri built by the Panchayati Kshetra, Rikhikesh.

One road leads direct to Dharasu via

Thatyura Village and the other direct to Tehri via Jhalki and Kanatal or to Uttar-kashi via Bhaldiyana.

(1) FROM SUAKHOLI TO DHARASU.

Thatyura from Suakholi—six miles. The road is descending in the beginning. This is the shortest way.

Moldhar from Thatyara—five miles. The way is straight and beautiful. In the morning there is shade over the whole way.

Andhiyari from Moldhar—seven miles. The way has ascents and descents. Accommoda-tion is available at villages. Pilgrims may purchase provisions from villagers.

Chapra from Andhiyari—one mile. There is one Bungalow.

Tyar Chatti from Chapra—six miles. The way is descending for two miles and ascend-ing for four miles. After that there is an ascent for six miles and a half.

Dharasu from Chapra—seven miles. At a

distance of six miles and a half the Gangotri road joins this way and after that Dharasu is situated at a distance of half a mile.

Gangotri from Dharasu–seventy five miles. (For the description of Gangotri, vide P. 132)

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(2) FROM SUAKHOLI TO DHARASU.

(VIA KANATAL–BHALDIYANA)

Jhalki from Suakholi—one mile. There is a Dharmashala built by Mahant Lakshmandas of Dehra Dun. The Mahant has decided to lay a water-pipe here. Some more Dharmashalas are needed at Jhalki.

Dhanolti from Jhalki—eight miles. There was a Dharmashala built by Lala Durga Prasad Surat Ram Khemka with an amount of Rs. 2,300/-. It has been reconstructed with a sum of Rs. 1,700/- after it has fallen. A water-pipe has been laid on behalf of Mai Bhagirathi, mother of Sjt Mimraj Ruyan and and the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala.

There is a Sadavart opened by the said Kshetra with the provision of ten chataks of of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of ghee together with salt and pepper.

Kanatal from Dhanolti—eight miles There is a Dharmashala constructed by Sjt Ishvardas Dharmachand Singhania with an amount of Rs. 2,400/-. There is a Sadavart opened by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala with the provision of ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse or four chataks of potato, one tola of ghee together with salt and pepper. The construction of some houses for mules is under consideration. There is a pyau also.

There is another Dharmashala erected by Sjt Shiva Dutta Kotwal. The place is cold.

There are two roads at a distance of one mile. One leads direct to Uttarkashi-Gangotri via Bhaldiyana and the other to Tehri. Descent begins on both the ways. Tehri is situated at a distance of 14 miles from this place.

Bhaldiyana is eight miles off by the second way. The village of Bandwal is situated at a distance of four miles. There is a Dharmashala built by Lala Charandas of Bhagwanpur, (Saharanpur). There is scarcity of water. A water-pipe is needed. Bhaldiyana is situated at a distance of four miles from this place.

:o:

YAMNOTRI-GANGOTRI YATRA-(ROUTE No. 3.)

(VIA RIKHIKESH-NARANDRANAGAR-TEHRI.)

—o—

The following way leads from Rikhikesh to Tehri via Narendranagar. Pilgrims do not travel by this way :—

Narendranagar from Rikhikesh—ten miles. This is the new capital of the Tehri State. Motors run from Rikhikesh to this place. The way by which pilgrims travel on foot, covers a distance of five miles.

Phakot from Narendranagar—ten miles.

The way is straight. There is an Inspection Bungalow.

Nagani from Phakot—ten miles. The way is descending for the first five miles. The rest of it is straight. This is very charming. There is an Inspection Bungalow.

Chamua from Nagani—eleven miles. The way is straight for the first three miles. The rest of the way has ordinary ascent. One way covering a distance of twelve miles leads to Bhaldiyana from this place.

Tehri from Chamua—ten miles. The way is ordinarily descending for the first eight miles. The rest is straight. (For the description of Tehri and the way onward, vide P. 112.)

Gangotri from Tehri—100 miles.

Kedarnath from Gangotri—123 miles. Pilgrims have to return from Gangotri to Malla Chatti (40 miles) by the way already described.

The way after Malla Chatti is hard. Efforts are being made to improve this way. There are seven pyaus opened by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala at the following places:— Janinda Khala, Khuddu Jangal, Kankaria Kharak, Bhidali (Jhala), Binkar-nala, Kandar Jalara, Dudhani (Gwar Mandi) and Tali Pawanli.

Saurakigad (Syali) from Malla—three miles. The way is straight. It needs to be repaired There is a Dharmashala built by Seth Ram Swarup Jagannath of Pilibhit. There is a pyau opened by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala.

Phyalu from Syali—three miles. The way is tiresome and ascending. There is a pyau opened by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala.

Chhuna Chatti from Phyalu—three miles. The way has ascent for one mile and it is straight for two miles. There is a Dharmashala built by Sjt. Gokalchand Kanoongo.

Belak from Chhuna—four miles. The ascent is very hard. There is a pyau opened by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala.

Pangrana from Belak—five miles. The road is very descending. It leads direct to Boorha Kedar along the bank of the river. There is a pyau opened by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala.

Jhajla from Pangrana—four miles. The way is descending for two miles, and it has ascent for two furlongs. Again, it is straight. It is, then, descending for one mile and a half. A Dharmashala is needed at this place. There is a bridge over the Dharmaganga river. The way is straight beyond this place.

Boorhakedar from Jhajla—five miles. The village of Angoora is situated at a distance of three miles from Jhajla and Boorhakedar is two miles off from Angoora. There is a temple of Mahadeva. A Dharmashala has been constructed by Rai Bahadur Sahu Jagannath of Pilibhit with an

amount of Rs. 1,800/-. A Sadavart is started on behalf of Seth Lachhi Ram Hanumandas of Sirsa with the provision of ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of ghee with salt. A Post-Office is needed here.

Tola Chatti from Boorhakedar—four miles. The way has a short ascent and the rest is straight. This place is known as Malda or Moldhar.

Bhairon Chatti from Tola—three miles. The way is ascending. There is a temple of Bhairava. The temple of Hanuman is to be visited.

Bhaunt Chatti from Bhairon Chatti—two miles. The way has ordinary ascent for half a mile.

Ghuttu Chatti from Bhaunt Chatti—seven miles, The way has ascent and descent. It is situated on the bank of Bhilangna river. A Sadavart is started here on behalf of Seth Ghanshyamdas Ramkumar Jalan of Purlia with the provision of eight chataks of flour with salt. There is a Dharmashala built by a gentleman on the

advice of the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala. There is a temple of Ragunathji.

Gabna Chatti from Ghuttu—one mile.

Gaumanda from Gabna—three miles. The way has ascent.

Duphanda from Gaumanda—three miles. The way has ascent.

Pawanli from Duphanda—three miles. There is a Dharmashala built by Sjt Ramnarayan Lakshminarayan of Pratapgarh with an amount of Rs. 1,500/- A Sadavart is started on behalf of Seth Bhagwandas Gokuldas of Bombay with the provision of ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of ghee with salt. There is an Aushadhalaya established by the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala, where medicenes are supplied gratis. A pyau is opened at a place between Ghuttu and Pawanli on behalf of Seth Mukat Biharilal of Moradabad during the days of the Yatra and a sum of Rs. 100/- is spent on it. The pyau used to be opened at Gwana on qehalf of Seth Durgaprasad Jhabbalal of Delhi,

has shifted to Khumta.

Maggu Chatti from Pawanli—ten miles. The way is snowy for the first four miles because the place is at an elevation of 11,000 feet from the sea-level. The rest of the way is easy. There is a Dharmashala built by Seth Jethaji Boolji with a sum of Rs. 1,000/-. The second Dharmashala has been constructed by Seth Hardutta Rai Nandlal Lihala of Rangoon with an amount of Rs. 1,200/-. A Sadavart is opened on behalf of Seth Gulab Rai Hardutta Rai of Ramnagar with the provision of ten chataks of flour, two chataks of pulse and one tola of ghee together with salt and pepper.

Triyuginarayan from Maggu—five miles. Here the road leading direct to Kedarnath from Rikhikesh joins the way. There is a Dharmashala with a Kshetra of the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala. An Aushadhalaya is needed here. The way onward has already been described.

DISTANCE OF CHATTIS.

Names of Chattis	M. - F.
Badrinath from Hardwar.	183·5
Satyanarayan	8
Rikhikesh	7
Muni-ki-Reti	1-4
Lakshmanjhula	1-4
Garur Chatti	2
Gular Chatti	4
Mahadeva Sain	2
Nai Mohan.	1
	27
Chhoti Bijni	2
Bari Bijni	1
Nyodkhal	1
Kund Chatti	2
Bandarbhel	3
Mahadeva Sain	2-7
Semal Chatti	4-1
Kandi	3
Vyas Ghat	4
Chhalari	3
Umrasu	2-2
Soud	2-4
Deva Prayag	1-2
	59
Vidya Koti	4
Sita Koti	2
Rani Bagh	1-4
Kolta	1-4
Rampur	2-2
Arkani	3
Bilkedar	2
Shrinagar	3
	78-2
Sukrata	5
Bhatti Sera	2-4
Chhantikhal	1
Khankra	2·4
Narkota	1-2
Panchbhai ki Charhai	1-2
Gulab Rai	2-2
Rudraprayag	1-2
	95·4
Shivanandi	7-6
Kamera	4-1

Names of Chattis	M. - F.	Names of Chattis	M. - F.
Gochar	2-4	Jharkula	1-2
Chatuapipala	2	Singhdhara	3-1
Karnaprayag	3-7	*Jyotirmatha*	1-1
	115-6		165-3
Umatta	2-2	Vishnuprayag	1-6
Jaikandi	2-2	Ghat	4-1
Langasu	1-6	Pandukeshwar	2-6
Nandprayag	2-7	Sheshdhara	0-5
Maithana	3	Lambagar	2-4
Koher	1-7	Hanuman Chatti	3-6
Chamoli	2	Badrinath	3-8
	135-6		184-7
Matha	2		
Chhinka	1-5	*Kedarnath from Haridwar*	149-1
Bawala	2		
Siyasain	1-1	Rudraprayag from Haridwar	95-1
Hat	1		
Pipalkoti	2	Chhatauli from Rudraprayag	5
Garur Ganga	3-4	Matha	1
Tangni	1-4	Rampur	1
Patal Ganga	3-1	Agastmuni	4-4
Gulab Koti	2	Sauri	2
Helang (Kumhar Chatti)	2	Chandrapuri	2
Khaneti	2-2	Bhiri	2-4

Names of Chattis	M. - F.
Kund	3-4
Gupta Kashi	2-4
	119-1
Nala Chatti	1-4
Narayan Koti	2
Byongmalla	1-4
Mai Khanda	2
Phata	2
Rampur	3
Trijuginarayan	4-6
Somdwara	3-2
Gauri-Kund	3
Ram Bara	4
Kedarnath	3
	149-1
Badrinath from Kedarnath	101-4
Nala Chatti	19
Ukhimatha	3
Ganesh Chatti	3-4
Pothibasa	5
Bania-kund	2
Chopta	1
Tungnath	3

Names of Chattis	M. - F.
Jangal Chatti	3
Pangarbasa	2-4
Mandal Chatti	4
Gopeshwar	4-4
Chamoli	3
Badrinath	48
	101-4
Yamnotri from Haridwar via Devaprayag	166
Devaprayag from Hardwar	58
Kharsara from Devaprayag	10
Koteshwar	4
Bandrya	6
Kyari	8
Tehri	6
	92
Sarai	5-4
Maldyana	6
Chham	5
Nagoon	5

Names of Chattis	M. - F.
Dharasu	5
Kalyani	4
Geunla	5
Silkyari	5
Raridhar	5
Dandiyal Gaon	2
Simli	2
Gangani	2
Jamuna Chatti	6
Ojari Chatti	6
Dadoti	2-4
Rana Gaon	2
Hanuman Chatti	2
Kharsali	4
Yamnotri	4
	166
Gangotri from Yamnotri	98
Simli from Yamnotri	25
Singot	7-4
Nakori	3-4
Uttarkashi	6
Uttarkashi from Yamnotri	42

Names of Chattis	M. - F.
Uttarkashi from Haridwar	136-4
Gangori	3
Naita	3
Maneri	4
Kumhalti	4
Malla Chatti	2
Bhatwari	2
Bhukki	6
Gangnani	3
Loharinag	4
Sukkhi	5
Jhala	3
Harsil	2
Dharali	2-4
Jangla	4
Bhairon Ghati	2-4
Gangotri from Bhairon Ghati	6-4
Gangotri from Yamnotri	98
Gangotri from Haridwar	193
Kedarnath from Gangotri	121-2

Names of Chattis.	M. - F.
Malla from Gangotri	40
Syâli from Malla	3
Phyalu	3
Chhuna	3
Belak	4
Pangrana	5
Jhala	4
Burhakedar	5
Tola Chatti	4
Bhairava Chatti	3
Bhaunta	2
Guttu Chatti	7
Gaumanda	4
Duphanda	3
Puwanli	3
Maggu	10
Tijugi Narayan	5
Kedarnath	13-2 / 121-2

RETURN JOURNEY.

Names of Chattis.	M. - F.
Karanprayag from Badrinath	68
Rikhikesh from Karanprayag	100
Ramnagar from Karanprayag	98-4
Simli from Karanprayag	4
Sirauli	2
Bhatoli	1-4
Adibadri	4
Kheti	3-2
Jonkapani	1-4
Diwalikhal	2
Gwar Gadhera	4-4
Dhunarghat	1-2
Malchauri	5 / 29
Ganai	9-4
Tyar	4-4
Masi	2-6
Bridhakedar	4
Mikiya Sain	3
Shrikot	3
Basot	2

Names of Chattis.	M. - F.	Names of Chattis.	M. - F.
Gwalkhan	3-6	Soural	2
Gujarghati	3	Kumaria	3
Machhor	3	Mohan	3
Panwadyokhan	2	Garajia	5
Godi	2	Ramnagar	8
Tota-am	6		98-4

BADRINATH LINE.

Telegraph & Post Office.	*Post Office.*
Haridwar.	Vyasghat.
Rikhikesh.	Bhattisera.
Devaprayag.	Chatwapipal.
Shrinagar.	Nandprayag.
Rudraprayag.	Pipalkoti.
Karanprayag.	Helang.
Chamoli.	
Joshimath.	
Badrinath.	

KEDARNATH LINE.

Telegraph & Post Office.	*Post Office.*
Guptkashi.	Chandrapuri.
	Kedarnath.

GANGOTRI-YAMNOTRI LINE.

Telegraph & Post Office.	*Post Office.*
Tehri.	Dharasu.
	Barkot.
	Uttarkashi.

TELEPHONE.

Muni-ki-Reti, Narendranagar, Tehri and Uttarkashi.

—o—

SPECIAL INFORMATION.

Though there were small dispensaries established by Baba Kali Kamli Wala on the Rikhikesh and Uttarakhand Yatra lines yet Sadhus, saints and pilgrims rich and poor suffered from physical troubles when afflicted with diseases as there was no arrangement for a hospital building and sick-rooms where patients could be admitted and treated.

Again, it was very afficult for pilgrims and other gentlemen to get medicinal products of the Uttarakhand in time. With a

view to remove these difficulties the Baba established an Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, a medical Nirmanshala and an Indian dispensary on behalf of the Panchayati Kshetra, Rikhikesh. He collected Rs. 80,000/- and formed a Seva Samiti so that it might serve pilgrims, the poor and distressed, and give medical training to students who were imparted free ednecation in the Sanskirt Pathshalas and orphanages of the Baba if they wished to be admitted to the Ayurvedic Vidyalaya.

Students abiding by the rnles of the Vidyalaya receive free Ayurvedic Education upto the Acharya class, and they are provided with food etc. Medicines are supplied to rich persons at moderate prices. No price of medicines is charged to the poor when they are under treatment at Rikhikesh or at other places under the control of the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala on the Uttarakhand Yatra Lines. Patients are accommodated in the Sick-rooms of the Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya and no treatment fee is charged.

Medicines like Sat-shilajeet of every kind,

Chyavanprash, Abhrak, Chandrodaya, Makradhwaj are prepared by experienced and paid Ayarvedacharayas and Mahatmas, in accordance with the rules of the Shastra concerned at the Ayurvidic Aushadhalaya and they are always available thereat. Gentlemen are requested to try them when necessity arises.

Please write to :—

Ayurved Nirmanshala,
Shri 108 Baba Kali Kamli Wala
RAMNATH MAHARAJ,
Panchayali Kshetra,
P. O. RIKHIKESH:
(DEHRA DUN).

AN APPEAL.

The Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala, a useful public institution, was established by Paramhans Swami Vishuddhanand Kali Kamli Wala at Rikhikesh. His successor Baba Ramnath Kali Kamli Wala widened the scope of the activities of the Kshetra and conducted the affairs of the Institution very intelligently

and diligently. He constructed Dharmashalas, established Aushadhalayas, started Sadavarts and opened pyaus for the convenience and comforts of pilgrims who visit the famous sacred places of the Uttarakhand—Yamnotri, Gangotri, Kedarnath, Badrinath etc. He was successful in his efforts as religiously inclined gentlemen rendered pecuniary help to the Kshetra.

On the occasions of Kumbhas and half Kumbhas at Allahabad and Haridwar and the fairs of the solar eclipse at Kurukshetra general kitchens and Anna-kshetras are opened on behalf of the Kshetra of Baba Kali Kamli Wala, and Sadhus, Mahatmas and guests are provided with food, and arrangements are made for pilgrims. This large institution depends on the help of religions and rich persons for its maintenance.

Gentlemen desirous of rendering help to the Kshetra are requested to send their aids direct to the institution.

NOTE—All the well-wishers of the Kshetra

of Baba Kali Kamli Wala, Rikhikesh, should kindly note that no Sadhus or servants are sent to collect funds and sell and distribute medicines in towns or villages on behalf of this institution.

A person must be considered a deceiver if he is found collecting funds for or selling medicines on behalf of the Kshetra. He should be handed over to the police and the Kshetra should be informed thereof.

Baba Mani Ram.


MAP OF UTTARAKHAND YATRA; SHOWING THE VARIOUS ROUTES TO YAMNOTRI; GANGOTRI; KEDARNATH; BADRINATH; MANSAROVAR & KAILAS.
Medecines for dysentry, Diarrhiea, constipation and to avoid the influence of the change of climate are given free of charges to the pilgrims going to the pilgrimages in Uttarakhand, at the Headquarters of Shri 108 Baba Kali Kamliwala Kshetra Rishikesh.
BABA KALI KAMLI WALA KSHETRA, as is well-known, has been rendering silent and unostentatious services to the mankind, specially to those who go to visit the sacred places in Uttarakhand. It has Kshetras at more than 60 places, Dharamshalas at 70, Aushadhalayas at 12, and Payoos at 40 places, five Goushalas and three Pathshalas, on the route to Badrinath and other sacred places in Uttarakhand. It also helps materially in the building of good roads and bridges on the said routes.
NOTE TO SYMBOLS:- Tem
Inspection Bungalow:-
Big Town:-
Town:-
Ordinary place or Chatti:-
Lakes:-
Rivers:-
Provincial boundary marks:-
District boundary marks:-
Railway line:-
Motor road:-
Pilgrim route:-
other Routes
mountain peaks
20000 Height of 10,000 feet above the sea level
Sign of the Dharamshala, Pyaoo, Kshetra, etc. of Shri 108 Baba Kali Kamli Wala Kshetra.
Scale 1" = 16 Miles.
(NORTH.)
E.L. 78°
E.L. 79°
E.L. 80°
E.L. 81°
BASHAHAR
HIMALAYA
HIMALAYAN RANGE
KAILAS RANGE
TIBET
GARHWAL
NEPAL
BRITISH GARHWAL
BIJNOR
NAINITAL
DEHRA DUN
SAHARANPUR
MEERUT
To GARTOKMANDI
River Satlaj
Thagga Pass
Tinkalia
Sonam
Mana pass 17890
Niti pass 16750
GANGOTRI
JAMNOTRI
KEDARNATH
BADRINATH
MANSAROVAR
KAILAS
MANDHATA PARVAT
Tirthapuri
Gyanima Mandi
Taklakot
Lipu Lekh pass
Garbyang
Road to Muktinath
River Karnali
River Kali
CHAUNDAS
DHARCHULA
Askot
PITHAURGARH
LOHAGHAT
CHAMPAWAT
Brahmdev Mandi
Tanakpur
ALMORA
RANIKHET
KATHGODAM
RAMNAGAR
NAJIBABAD
NAGINA
KOTADWARA
LANSDOWNE
DUGADDA
Haridwar
RISHIKESH
DEHRADUN
TEHRI
PAURI
Devaprayag
Rudraprayag
Karnaprayag
Nandprayag
Joshimath
Trisuli 23360
Nandadevi 25645
Kamet 25440
Munikireti, Rishikesh Badrinath is. 167½ Miles.
From " " Kedarnath 133½ "
" " " Gangotri 177½ "
" " " Jamnotri 150½ "
From Jamnotri to Gangotri 08½ "
" Gangotri to Kedarnath 123 "
" Kedarnath to Badrinath 101 "
" Almora to Kailas (about) 200 "
" Badrinath to Ramnagar 164 "
Note:— In going to Badrinath we follow the bank of the Ganges as far as Devaprayag, and onward the bank of the river Alaknanda. For Kedarnath we have to change it at Rudraprayag and then follow the bank of the river Mandakini. as for Gangotri we have to change the route at Devaprayag and then trace the source of the river Bhagirathi, and for Jamnotri we have to change it at Dharasu and then after crossing the Rarhi ridge it descends down to the Jamuna and then go on tracing its source.
One road goes from Haridwar direct to Jamnotri Gangotri Via Dehra Dun, Mussoorie, and Dharasu
The path leading to Mansarovar and Kailas from Almora Via Askot, Lipulekh-pass & Taklakot is the Shortest and the most convenient of all the paths leading to them Via different passes.
CONVEYANCE :- Coolies, Dandies, Jhampans, Ponies and Kandies can be had from Munikireti, Rishikesh.
PRECAUTIONS :- Pilgrims are requested to be very careful about food and water, as the sudden change of Climate is sure to affect the health adversely if they fail to take all the necessary precautions. Because ["PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE."]
In the year 1928, 2000 Bighas of land has been awarded by the Goverment to the Kshetra, near Virbhadra, 2 miles below Rishikesh; in which an Ashram by the name of "Shri 108 Baba Kalikamliwala-Ashram" has been established. Persons desirous of helping materially in the building of Kutias for Sadhus, temple and Dharamshalas and in the plantation of fruit trees in it, are requested to write to the Kshetra, which will make suitable arrangements according to the needs of the donors.
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